July 13, 1774. NUMB. 2377.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

In publiſhing the following Remarks on the firſt and ſecond numbers of the Political Reflexions, which appeared in the Pennſylvania Packet, you will much oblige

Your's, &c.

To the Freemen of the City of *Philadelphia*, and Province of *Pennſylvania*.

This ſmooth diſcourſe and mild behaviour oft
Conceal a Traytor—Something whiſpers me
All is not right—CATO beware of LUCIUS.

Brethren and Fellow-countrymen,

I BEGAN to read the piece, intituled, *A few Political Reflexions*, &c. with great expectations, and, as I read, my heart glowed with pleaſure and ſatisfaction. The two or three firſt paragraphs appeared the effuſions of a noble, generous, determined, tho' prudent ſon of freedom and America. My heart approved his firmneſs and moderation, and my underſtanding was bribed to favour his ſentiments. I ſoon, however, met ſomething like treachery; but it was ſucceeded by ſuch warm expreſſions in favour of liberty, as nearly wiped off its impreſſion. Thus I continued ſome time, uncertain what judgment to form of the author's intentions. At laſt, as is my cuſtom when I meet with ſubjects of an intricate nature, which I want to examine to the bottom, I ſtripped his reflexions of all that warmth and glow of expreſſion, harmony of words, and oratorial embelliſhment, which are ſo apt to impoſe on the mind, and reduced them to *mere propoſals*, then examined their tendency, and drew ſuch conſequences from them, as I think experience will verify, if ever they be adopted. Theſe I offer to your moſt ſerious conſideration. If the author ſhould be offended at my freedom, my apology is, that to you I ſubmit them, as he has his reflexions; and that I hereby preſent him with a fair opportunity of removing the ſuſpicion of his being an enemy in diſguiſe.

I will ſay nothing of that "bewitching power of eloquence," "which is ſo apt" to gain the plaudit of the judgment," and miſlead the underſtanding. If he intends to ſerve the cauſe of liberty, he has certainly miſtaken the proper meaſures. But if he be a diſguiſed enemy, all his rhetorical flouriſhes and Harveyan flowrineſs ſhall not, I truſt, impoſe upon us; nor will the ardent zeal of pretended patriotiſm, with which he has ſo highly enlivened his propoſals, prevent our diſcerning their real tendency.

PROPOSALS extracted from the Political Reflexions, &c. with their moſt probable conſequences.

1. *Condemn the meaſures, ſo generally recommended by the other Colonies, as the ſureſt means of preſerving our freedom;* for this will give room to ſuſpect you of diſaffection to the cauſe, and not only occaſion diſtruſt, cauſe diviſions between you and your brethren, and diſcover a want of ſtedfaſtneſs and unanimity in your councils, but produce ſuch delays in your proceedings, as will anſwer the ſame end as immediate ſubmiſſion.

2. *Hint that Great-Britain may poſſibly reduce us to a ſtate of anarchy, and lay our civil government in ruin;* that we may be deterred by the thought from purſuing the moſt effectual meaſures.

3. *Propoſe the ſcheme of anſwering the demands of Great-Britain, by way of requiſition;* for there are but ſmall hopes of the Parliament's agreeing to it; and the meaſure would furniſh ſuch pretences for delay, as would *ruin Boſton, exhauſt our ſpirit*, and *enſlave America.*

4. *Let the plan of a general Non-importation alone be adopted;* becauſe it will be much more tedious and uncertain in its operation, and will not intereſt one half the number in your favour, as a more general ſtoppage of trade would do; but leſt a general Non-importation, with a temporary ſuſpenſion of remittances, ſhould work our deliverance.

5. *Let us not ſtop payment;* for if we did, the merchant and manufacturer would feel it immediately, and be forced to clamour loudly in our favour.

As this propoſal is of ſomewhat a delicate nature, and evidently calculated to catch the man of honeſty, integrity and ſtrict juſtice, I would beg leave to be indulged the liberty of remarking a little upon it, by way of digreſſion, before I proceed to his other propoſals.

Far be it from the heart of every lover of liberty and America ever to be actuated by ſiniſter motives, or once to entertain the thought of defrauding the merchants in Great-Britain of what we ſo juſtly owe them. If a merchant may with-hold payment for a few months, without being chargeable with the crime of injuſtice, when he finds his affairs require it, and that by neglecting this neceſſary ſtep he is likely to become bankrupt, and unable to pay his creditors, can it be accounted injuſtice in us to act upon the ſame principle, and with-hold remittances for a time, when our ſafety in ſome meaſure depends upon it. If we can hereby rouſe them to a more ſpirited and warm exertion in our favour, where is the injuſtice? And if continuing our remittances would operate greatly againſt us, why ſhould we do it?

We are told by the author of the reflexions, that we always owe to the merchants in Great-Britain three millions ſterling, or to the amount of a year's imports. Now if we remit this ſum to them as uſual, which in other circumſtances it would be our duty to do, will not they be enabled thereby to employ and pay the manufacturers for one whole year after importation has ceaſed, in all which time our meaſures would only be felt by ourſelves. Thus while we adopt one meaſure to preſerve our liberty, we will effectually counteract its influence by another. We are warmly ſolicited by the Reflector to put an implicit and unlimited confidence in the honour, principles and friendſhip of the Britiſh merchants. I muſt beg leave to tell him, that their conduct will by no means juſtify the menſure. One of their largeſt and wealthieſt trading companies has already lent its aid to enſlave us. And the very men who live by our trade, and are enriched by our commerce, have never exerted themſelves to any purpoſe, unleſs when compelled to it. Shall it then be reckoned raſhneſs and injuſtice in our Maryland brethren to propoſe the temporary ſtopping of remittances, in order to procure their utmoſt exertion to obtain our relief? Or ſhall we, through a miſtaken notion of juſtice, put it in their power to defeat our meaſures? They wont want their money long, if proper meaſures are purſued. Let them be told, that they have not exerted themſelves on our behalf ſo early and warmly as they ought. That they have ſeen us oppreſſed, without being moved at our calamities. That we are therefore obliged to adopt meaſures, which nothing but the preſent exigency of our affairs could ever induce us to, and which that exigency will abundantly juſtify. In ſhort, that we are by their ſupineneſs and indifference laid under the neceſſity of preſerving our liberty by every peaceable meaſure in our power. That we will therefore diſtreſs them to the utmoſt, until they rouſe themſelves effectually in our behalf; but that their money ſhall be at their ſervice, as ſoon as they beſtir themſelves in good earneſt, our ports ſhall once more be opened, and that we will pour into their laps the wealth of America. Gentlemen, I aſk pardon for the digreſſion. Could I have ſuſpected that the propoſal proceeded from the Reflector's ſincere love of juſtice, I ſhould not have controverted it, though I would always have regarded it as miſtaken policy, and the higheſt injuſtice to a cauſe, in defence of which the God of juſtice has often miraculouſly exerted his power, and commiſſioned his Angels to defend it by the edge of the ſword. I revere men of principle, and would diſſuade every unjuſt proceeding. But as I ſuſpect his intentions, and as the very men who would be the greateſt ſufferers by the reſolutions, would never attribute it to our injuſtice, but to the curſed machinations of a deſpotic Miniſtry, who have reduced us to the neceſſity of adopting the meaſure to preſerve our freedom. I ſhall make no further apology for this long digreſſion, but proceed to his other propoſals.

6. *Let us continue our exports;* for we will hereby make proviſions cheap in Great-Britain, and the manufacturer will be enabled to live without our imports, or at leaſt will not feel the effects of our ſtopping them ſo ſeverely.

Let us, if poſſible, double our exports, let us bring them in our debt; for then they will have us compleatly in their power. Our country will be exhauſted of its produce without any returns, our farmers, millers, &c. will be unable to proceed in their buſineſs, and reduced to indigence, and our own market raiſed upon our citizens. Three millions ſterling and more would be entruſted to the honour of an Engliſh merchant, and left in his hands until all things are ſettled; and a Miniſterial mandate, ordering the merchant to refuſe payment until we ſubmit, may arm the whole landed intereſt of America againſt our liberties.

7. *Stop not even the tobacco trade*; for as it produces at leaſt 400,000*l.* ſterling to the revenue, it would be too likely to operate ſtrongly in our favour.

8. *Don't ſtop trade with the iſlands*; for then the ſeventy members in the Houſe of Commons, whoſe eſtates would be well nigh ruined by the meaſure, may favour America, and obtain our redreſs.

9. *Let us aſcertain and agree about what can be meant by acts of trade and navigation, before we proceed to a final ſettlement;* for if every other meaſure would fail our enemies, this alone would require many years to determine it, and leave the whole in the hands of our oppreſſors.

10. *If we ſtop remittances, let us engage to pay to the merchants in Great-Britain at leaſt* 150,000*l. ſterling, by way of compenſation;* for this would effectually ſtop their mouths, and make us ſoon ſick of our own meaſures; but that we may quarrel among ourſelves as ſoon as poſſible.

11. *Let a large and reſpectable committee be appointed to wait on our importing merchants, and oblige them to ſell the goods they have on hand at ſuch an advanced price, as ſhall indemnify them for the ſtoppage of their trade,* be it ever ſo long; for this is a meaſure the country has ever been averſe to. And finally, to compleat our deſtruction,

12. *Let us make as large a demand on Great-Britain as poſſible;* that the few friends we have left in her may be aſhamed of ſupporting us.

Let *the* IRON BILL, *the* HAT BILL, *the* WINE ACT, *&c. &c. be trumped up, and added to our preſent demands;* that the Parliament may be kept firm to the plan they have adopted, and leave no means untried to enſlave America, and bring us in ſackcloth to the feet of Lord North.

Theſe are the meaſures for which our Reflector contends, with a zeal which convinces him he is right. Theſe the plans on which he has exerted his utmoſt powers of elocution, and laboured with all his might; and ſhould they ever be adopted, their event will juſtify my concluſion; for then indeed America will fall, but, as ſome one has beautifully expreſſed it, ſhe will fall like a ſtrong man, and pull down the pillars of government along with her.

Leſt I ſhould be thought to pay too little attention to his earneſt zeal for juſtice, I would remark, that in the preſent exigency of our affairs, every freeman in the Britiſh empire who is not for us, is againſt us; and that every one, who can behold with indifference the oppreſſion of another, is neither a juſt, good nor upright man. And as the iſlands have above ſeventy members in that Houſe, which is now oppreſſing America, if they exert not themſelves in our behalf as much as in their power, we have great reaſon to reſent their indifference to our calamities, and may, with the higheſt degree of juſtice, adopt ſuch meaſures, as will oblige them to do their duty. And every freeman in Great-Britain, who ſees the meaſures purſued by his repreſentative againſt us, and does not ſtand forth in our defence, is as great an enemy as Lord North. And, I truſt you will give credit to the aſſertion, every American, who is not willing to adopt the moſt ſtrenuous and effectual meaſures, is our real, if not avowed and determined enemy, whether he dreſs himſelf in the guiſe of a Moderate Man, a Political Reflector, or any other Garb whatever.

Your ſafety depends on your own virtue. You have the means of your ſalvation in your own hands. And if you are enſlaved, *blame not your* ENEMIES, *but blame* YOURSELVES.

Remember your Anceſtors, who planted liberty in this country, remember yourſelves, your wives, your children and your lateſt poſterity, who are to reap the fruits of your preſent conduct. But above all, remember that God, who has appointed this land of liberty as a city of refuge to the diſtreſſed of all nations. To him you can look up with confidence, and in him you may truſt. You ſee your liberties are wreſting from you, a military Government is eſtabliſhing, you are to be harraſſed and oppreſſed to madneſs, and then, if you complain, you are to be carried home and hanged at Tyburn. O God, thou fountain of juſtice, thou protector of the diſtreſſed, inſpire us with firmneſs and reſolution, and let thy vengeance, and the vengeance of thy American children, fall heavily on the head of every ſecret abettor of oppreſſion, deſpotiſm and ſlavery. A PLAIN DEALER.

A letter from the Committee of Correſpondence in the province of Pennſylvania, to the Committee of Correſpondence in the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

GENTLEMEN, *Philadelphia, June* 28, 1774.

YOUR favour of the 28th ult. communicating to us, by order of your Houſe, the Act of Parliament, "To diſcontinue in ſuch manner, and for ſuch time as "are therein mentioned, the landing and diſcharging, "lading and ſhipping of goods, wares and merchandize, "at the town and within the harbour of Boſton, &c." is now before us, and we ſhall take the earlieſt opportunity to lay it before the Houſe of Repreſentatives of this province.

We cannot conſider this meaſure in any other light than an additional proof of a reſolution in the mother ſtate, to draw a revenue from the ſubject in America without his conſent. And on this principle we conclude that every Britiſh American colony will eſteem themſelves intimately concerned in it. Under this idea of the intention of Parliament, it certainly behoves us coolly and diſpaſſionately to meditate on the conſequences, and to leave no rational or probable means uneſſayed to avoid them, and to obtain that relief, which our rights as Engliſh ſubjects entitle us to demand.

What thoſe means ought to be, we think the ſeveral branches of the American Legiſlatures, in which the people are conſtitutionally repreſented, and who are veſted with their whole powers, ought to determine. We therefore only preſume to give you our private ſentiments, which muſt ever be ſubject to the amendment and controul of the body, of which we are only members, when we again mix with them.

We hope and earneſtly recommend that the great cauſe of American rights may be left to the management of the Repreſentatives of the people in every colony, as they alone are veſted with a conſtitutional power of enquiring into and redreſſing thoſe grievances, under which the ſubject may at any time be oppreſſed. Until this meaſure ſhall be fairly attempted, and a failure ſhall enſue, we cannot conceive the preſent diſpute between G. Britain and the Colonies can with any propriety or prudence be aſſumed by any other perſons whatever, or that in other hands any good conſequences can be rationally expected: And as we are in a ſtate of ſociety, where order, reaſon and policy ought to prevail, every meaſure which can only ſerve to irritate, and not convince, every act of violence, or even the appearance of it, ſhould be carefully avoided, as they cannot, under our preſent circumſtances, obtain us that relief we deſire and have a right to expect, but on the contrary may involve all America in difficulties, which no after wiſdom or prudence can ſurmount.

A congreſs of Delegates, choſen either by the Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, or by them in convention, appears to us the firſt proper ſtep to be taken. Nor are we dubious, but that it may be happily effected in a ſhort time, ſhould calm and prudent meaſures be purſued to obtain it. In this congreſs, compoſed of the Repreſentatives, conſtitutionally choſen, if all concerned, and who would of courſe act with weight and authority, ſomething might be produced, by their united wiſdom, to aſcertain our rights, and eſtabliſh a political union between the two countries, with the aſſent of both, which would effectually ſecure to Americans their future rights and privileges. —Any thing ſhort of this will leave the colonies in their preſent precarious ſtate; diſunited among themſelves, unſettled in their rights, ignorant of their duties, and deſtitute of that connection with G. Britain, which is indiſpenſably neceſſary to the ſafety and happineſs of both.

We are, &c.

JOSEPH GALLOWAY, Speaker,
SAMUEL RHOADS,
WILLIAM RODMAN,
ISAAC PEARSON,
} Committee of Correſpondence.

P. S. The Aſſembly of this province are ſummoned by the Governor's writs to meet on the 18th of next month.

To the Committee of Correſpondence of the province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

CAPE-MAY, July 7, 1774.

TO BE SOLD,

THIRTY STEERS and ſpayed HEIFERS, of four and five Years old each, ſeven OXEN, and a few Milch COWS. Enquire of AARON LEAMING. ¶ 7 5 6.

WANTED, as a COOK in a genteel Family, a WOMAN, that can be well recommended. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

[*For more new* ADVERTISEMENTS, *ſee the fourth Page.*]

By the Halifax Packet, Capt. Boulderſon, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, we have the following Advices.

WARSAW, March 19.

AS ſoon as advice came that the Ruſſians, not content with their firſt acquiſitions, were making further encroachments into Great Poland, and the greateſt part of the Biſhopric of Cujavia, the Delegates ſent a deputation to the Ruſſian Miniſter, to know if this innovation was made with the conſent of his Court; and ſeveral Members declared to him, that as the King of Pruſſia did not abide by the treaty he had but juſt concluded with the Republic, they were reſolved to aſſemble no more. What anſwer the Ruſſian Miniſter gave is not known, but it is certain that for ſome days paſt the Delegates have acted with more reſolution than before.

Hamburgh, April 22. We have received advice, that a battalion of Pruſſian troops has ſeized on the town of Rawitſch in Great Poland, and that another body of the ſame troops has taken poſſeſſion of eleven towns in Cujavia, beſides a great number of ſmaller places. Our letters add, that a new Confederation is forming in Poland, into which the King has entered.

LONDON, *April* 23.

Extract of a Letter from Warſaw, April 12.

"The Auſtrian Troops have taken entire poſſeſſion of the whole Palatinates of Chelm and Lemberg, have put garriſons into the cities of thoſe names, and fortified or otherwiſe ſecured all the places of any conſequence. This meaſure, ſo obſtinately purſued by the Emperor, is likely to create a diſſenſion between the Courts of Vienna and Peterſburgh, as thoſe Palatinates are part of Red Ruſſia, and by the particular treaty all that province was given to the Empreſs of Ruſſia. Her Imperial Majeſty has ordered her Miniſter at the Court of Vienna (Baron Stackelberg) to repreſent this infraction, and requeſt that the troops may be drawn off. The Ruſſian Miniſter here is likewiſe ordered to acquaint the delegation with the above proceeding."

April 26. Letters from Peterſburgh mention, that 7000 ſeamen are ordered to be raiſed.

Some letters from Vienna mention, that 10,000 troops are ordered from the frontiers of Turkey towards Poland.

Extract of a Letter from Hamburgh.

"A great number of Saltſburghers are preparing to embark on board an Engliſh veſſel lying in the Elbe, for the Engliſh colony of South-Carolina in America."

April 28. The Parliament, it is now aſſerted, will not riſe till Thurſday, the 17th of June, at ſooneſt.

Extract of a Letter from Peterſburgh, dated March 31.

"Though ſome give out that a treaty is on the carpet, our Court ſeems to think it moſt prudent to make it ſword in hand: For Captain Kingſbergen, a marine Dutch Officer, who commanded our fleet in the White Sea laſt year with great ſucceſs, is already ſet out for Balaclava, in the Crimea, in order to put the fleet in order to attack Oczakow by ſea, whilſt the army under Prince Dolgorocki, which has been furniſhed with a large train of artillery, is to beſiege it by land. The ſiege is intended to begin in the month of May.—Oczakow is ſituate on the right ſide of the Nieper, or Boryſthenes, near where this river empties itſelf into the White Sea, and is a place of vaſt ſtrength and importance. The caſtle ſtands on a rock which entirely commands the city. It was taken by aſſault in the year 1737 by one of our armies, under the command of Count Munich, when the garriſon conſiſted of 22,000 men, who were made priſoners of war, together with an immenſe booty. The fortifications were afterwards razed, and the place diſmantled, but was redelivered to the Turks in 1739, who have ſince reſtored it to its former ſtrength, as it is a place of much conſequence to them. Orders are likewiſe given for reinforcing our army under General Romanzow."

On the other ſide, according to the lateſt and moſt authentic accounts from Conſtantinople, the Porte continues to make the moſt vigorous preparations for the enſuing campaign, and will have more numerous armies in the field than heretofore.

Extract of a Letter from Conſtantinople, dated March 6.

"His ſublime Highneſs the Grand Signor has iſſued orders for taking on a conſiderable number of hands in the founderies for caſting of cannon, anchors, ſhot, &c. Likewiſe in the dock-yards, and rigging-houſes, to compleat with all expedition the preparations which are making, for maintaining the war againſt the Ruſſians with the utmoſt vigour. The armaments both by ſea and land will, on the ſide of the Turks, be more conſiderable this campaign than ever; and as the Emperor has taken every precaution to chuſe the beſt and moſt experienced officers, in all human probability ſomething deciſive may now be executed."

April 30. A letter from Paris ſays, "Our Court has lately received ſome diſpatches from Vienna, which have occaſioned extraordinary councils."

Extract of a letter from Norwich, April 25.

"It touches one's heart to ſee the miſery of our poor weavers. There uſed to be orders from the American merchants, but thoſe being ſtopped, prevent our manufacturers from being able to employ the poor workmen."

We hear from Chippenham, that the woollen trade there, in the Devizes, and all the neighbourhood, is very dead; that the journeymen clothiers, and their families, are running about the country in a moſt miſerable condition to ſeek bread, which is chiefly owing to the merchants in Briſtol not making the uſual proviſion for furniſhing America.

Laſt Thurſday, in the Houſe of Commons, Mr. Dowdeſwell moved for leave to bring up a petition from William Bollan, Agent for the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, in New-England, which petition, he ſaid, deſired, that the bill for regulating the civil government, and the bill for the more impartial adminiſtration of juſtice, might not paſs into a law, until he ſhould have time to receive an anſwer from the above province to letters he had ſent.---- Mr. Dowdeſwell premiſed, that he ſhould reſerve himſelf for Monday, when he ſhould be explicit in his oppoſition to both the bills; yet, from only opening his intention, he was inſenſibly drawn into the following ſpeech:

After the part I have taken in the progreſs of theſe affairs, and the direct manner in which I have expreſſed myſelf on former occaſions, I ſhall have the leſs to trouble the Houſe with on this occaſion. The petition I have now brought up is, in the matter of its requeſt, ſo reaſonable, that I cannot perſuade myſelf the Houſe will reject it. I ſhould wiſh the affair might be ſeriouſly conſidered. What is the preſent ſtage of your progreſs? You are carrying through an act, that is to work a total change in the chartered conſtitution of a free country, in order to prevent riots, and an improper conduct in the mob of that country;---and leſt, in carrying that act into execution, you meet with a reſiſtance that you expect (and in that very expectation prove that they may reſiſt, without the imputation of an unexpected crime) you bring in another to regulate the trial of offenders, by which you deſtroy the trial by jury, and drag the people acroſs the Atlantic to give evidence in Weſtminſter-Hall:--Regulations, the flagrancy of which has been ſufficiently expoſed, and branded in the manner they deſerve. The Agent of the province, alarmed at ſo weighty a reſentment, and ſo cruel a puniſhment on the conſtitution and liberty of his country, for the evil actions of the ſcum of the people, preſents a petition to you. What is the purport of it?---Only to pray you to ſuſpend your judgment, until he can receive inſtructions from his conſtituents;---that is, he begs a whole country may not be condemned, without a ſingle perſon, authoriſed by it, to appear in its defence.

Now, Sir, I think the prayer of this petition ſo perfectly reaſonable, that it appears impoſſible to be rejected out of the Court of Inquiſition. It is no inquiry whether your meaſure is juſt or not. We may admit it to be, in our opinions, juſt, proper and political, and yet aſſert the neceſſity of hearing the province, before you condemn it to a ſevere puniſhment. I will not ſay it is wrong to act thus—I ſay it is impoſſible—common juſtice—the feelings of mankind—condemn it.

Sir George Saville, Mr. Burke, Mr. T. Townſhend, &c. ſpoke ably on the ſame ſide of the queſtion.

To the arguments of the above gentlemen, Lord North made the following reply:

I do not riſe with a deſign to attempt anſwering every objection that ingenuity can frame againſt the meaſure. The moſt ingenious man will never be able to ſketch a plan, however ſimple, to which objections may not be ſtarted. The only point at preſent before us is, ſhould we delay paſſing theſe acts, in order to hear what the town of Boſton can ſay in defence of themſelves—Is there or is there not propriety in ſuch delay? I reply, that it would be abſurd; the fact of their crimes is authenticated, we want no freſh proofs, no gentleman has expreſſed any doubts, we ſhould therefore wait to hear how they might exculpate themſelves (that is, the Council and Aſſembly) and lay the blame on the mob poſſibly. We ſhould ſuſpend our meaſures, to know what recompence they would make; we ſhould ſtop to hear their conceſſions; are the friends of theſe acts every moment to recal to the minds of their oppoſers, the ſentiments they were full of at the opening of the buſineſs? "Go to the bottom of the evil, or let it alone, no more paliatives." So, Sir, if the town of Boſton makes conceſſions and recompences, our buſineſs is done, and our purpoſe anſwered: Very far from it—theſe bills are not brought in for one or the other; they are to prevent ſuch horrid evils in future, to regulate the conſtitution on the plan of other colonies, that flouriſh under their conſtitution as much as Boſton with its anarchy, and to indemnify the legal executors of your decrees. View the affair in this light, and all your objections fall. Let the whole colony appear at your bar, and every argument they can uſe, every conceſſion they can make, will all be relative to the paſt, not the future. Theſe bills, Sir, have much more uſeful and more neceſſary deſtination, the prevention of future evils. Should we now delay the progreſs of this important buſineſs, in order to go back into our old ſyſtem of paliatives, under the pretence of hearing what arguments may be uſed in defence of the moſt atrocious actions?

The motion was alſo very ſtrongly oppoſed by Mr. Wedderburne, Mr. Dyſon, &c.

At half paſt ſix o'clock the queſtion was put, "That leave be given to bring up this petition." Upon which the Houſe divided, Ayes 32, Noes 95.

May 2. A ſcheme is in agitation for eſtabliſhing a mint for ſilver coinage at New-York, in America, for the better regulation of American currency, which will ſhortly be executed.

The Premier has hinted his deſire to a Great Perſonage of retiring as ſoon as America is, by his endeavours, brought to a ſtate of tranquility. If this is true, we are not likely to have a new Premier for ſome years.

The advocates for the preſent Adminiſtration have induſtriouſly circulated a report, that when the Sheriffs of London waited on Lord Chatham, he told them, the preſent meaſures againſt America were exceedingly proper, and the Miniſter would have deſerved to looſe his head, if he had not acted exactly as he has done; this is preciſely the reverſe of the truth. That great man declared, that it was to the laſt degree unprecedented and unjuſt to puniſh men without being heard. That the Americans had been always ready to grant ſupplies, when conſtutionally required, which he himſelf had fully experienced. That this country could not exiſt without her American commerce, which was an ample retribution for our protection. He added, that he was perfectly perſuaded that America would never think of refuſing obedience to Parliament, as long as we abſtained from ſo groſs an act of oppreſſion and injuſtice, as forcing our hands into their purſes.

May 3. A private letter from Paris received by yeſterday's mail informs us, that when the poſt ſet out it was univerſally reported there, that a moſt terrible earthquake had happened at Naples, by which the greateſt part of that city was ruined, and many thouſand people periſhed.

Extract of a Letter from the Hague, April 26.

"Prince Gallitzin, Envoy Extraordinary from Ruſſia, has juſt received a letter from Peterſburgh, with an account, that advice had been received from Caſan, that General Bibikow having marched ſeveral detachments of his troops againſt the Rebels, they had engaged them with ſo much ſucceſs on different occaſions, that they had taken 1436 priſoners, and thirty-three pieces of cannon; that the General had likewiſe found means to get diſperſed among the Rebels the Empreſs of Ruſſia's manifeſto, in which ſhe promiſes pardon to all who ſhould ſurrender themſelves, which had induced many of them to make a proper ſubmiſſion; ſo that there was reaſon to hope that perfect tranquility would ſoon be reſtored in the government of Orembourg.

"The laſt letters from Dantzic repreſent that town to be in a very critical ſituation; that the Pruſſian troops keep the place in a manner blocked up, and permit nothing to go in or out of it. Theſe letters add, that there has been an inſurrection at Thorn, where the people have called upon the Magiſtrates to ſubmit to the King of Pruſſia. We are extremely impatient to know the reſult of the above-mentioned inſurrection, and the fate of that town and Dantzic."

Among other arguments yeſterday in the Houſe of Commons, on the third reading of the bill for regulating the Civil Government of the province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, the following were urged againſt it, viz. That the want of proportion between the crime alledged againſt the town of Boſton, and the puniſhment by this bill inflicted, was ridiculous; that nothing could be more abſurd than to alter, or rather deſtroy the conſtitution of a free government, becauſe a licentious rabble had been guilty of a riot; that the common cant obſervation of the new modelled government reſembling that of other Colonies, was a very futile reaſon for overturning the mode, which had neceſſarily become ſacred and habitual to a numerous people, from a courſe of near 200 years; that ſuch an idea betrayed, in the cleareſt manner, the folly and ignorance of the fathers of theſe bills; that government, however, proceeding originally from accident, becauſe in ſuch a period rooted in the habits of the people, and from thence muſt be ſuppoſed to be a government of what Monteſquieu calls *manners*. To change it, you muſt change the ideas of the people, or govern by force of arms; and then call your ſcheme by what name you pleaſe, it is a deſpotiſm. Who can, with any ſhadow of reaſon, ſuppoſe, that a long attention and habitual ſubmiſſion to the preſent form, which is favourable to freedom, has not begot an affection in the people? And yet theſe bills treat a numerous people, and a powerful one, with no more ceremony in this important point, than you would beſtow upon ſuch a Colony as the iſland of St. John. How can ſuch a conduct be called by any name but thoſe of folly, ignorance and preſumption?

Mr. Dunning ſpoke for near two hours againſt the Boſton bills.

The Houſe was extremely full all day, and the gallery doors, both top and bottom, were locked.

A letter from Warſaw, dated April 17, ſays, "The ſituation we are in at preſent is truly alarming; the Pruſſian troops have already actually taken poſſeſſion of a diſtrict of Great Poland, conſiſting of about 150 Engliſh miles long, and 40 broad; they are at preſent as far as Kleczow, and ſeem to march farther ſtill; they pulled down the Poliſh arms, and put the Pruſſian Eagle upon all the Stadthouſes and public offices; and circulating letters have been iſſued from the Pruſſian Opper-office at Cujavia, dated the 4th inſtant, to the Woiwardehood Kaliſch Inowroklaw, and in the whole diſtrict, which juſt now was taken by the Pruſſians, that the inhabitants ſhall in future not accept of any order from the Poliſh government, nor ſhall they pay taxes, duties, &c. to the crown of Poland, but to the Pruſſian office, which ſhall be appointed for that purpoſe. Since this diſagreeable news was heard here, the Delegates broke up, and declared the treaty between the Poliſh Republic and the Three United Powers null and void, as the conduct of the King of Pruſſia, with regard to Great Poland, can be viewed in no other light than as a plain and open encroachment upon that treaty, to which Auſtria and Ruſſia, as Guarantees, remain indifferent, and conſequently the whole treaty ceaſes. In the mean time troops of all the Three Powers approach to this place, in order to ſurround it towards the opening of the Dyet, which is to be on the 6th of May, and Heaven knows how we ſhall be violated then."

May 5. The bill for providing quarters for the troops in North-America, was read yeſterday a ſecond time in the Lower Aſſembly, and committed for this day.

Many people have been wicked enough to inſinuate that no offers have been made to government, for the loſs the India company ſuſtained by the tea;—we can contradict theſe aſſertions with truth; for Meſſrs. Champion and Dickenſon, Haly and Hopkins, Lane, Son and Frazer, &c. have offered ninety thouſand pounds to Lord North, to indemnify the company for the loſs ſuſtained, to hold back the Boſton bill; but then Lord North replied, "That things were gone too far to be altered."

May 7. By the French mail which arrived yeſterday we received the following letter, dated Verſailles, May 1.

"The 27th ult. his Majeſty, being at Trianon, was ſeized with a ſhivering, which was followed by a fever, violent pains in his head and loins, and a tendency to vomit, the ordinary remedies were immediately adminiſtered, and next day his Majeſty determined to be brought to Verſailles. The 29th he was twice let blood, and in the evening the ſmall-pox made its appearance. By the help of an emetic, which was immediately adminiſtered, the eruption was greatly facilitated, and made great progreſs the following day. The 30th in the morning veſicatories were applied to his legs. And this morning the eruption appears to advance favourably and the bliſters have had the moſt deſirable effect. His Majeſty is as well as can be expected in this dangerous illneſs. He is in his ſixty-fifth year.

Copy of a Letter from Dover, dated May 4, 1774.

"SIR,

"I have juſt time to inform you, that within this hour Mr. Gordon, his Majeſty's Conſul at Bruſſels, landed at this place from Calais, and brings an account that the poſt horſes are ſtopped throughout France; on what occaſion it is not known, but it is imagined the French King is either dead, or dangerouſly ill.

"I am, Sir, yours, &c."

The Miniſtry are dreadfully alarmed at the late advices from France, and apprehend that the King of France's death will bring on a war between the two crowns; but the gentry of the army and navy are all alive at the expectation of his death. Is it not ſtrange that the Miniſtry ſhould be affected as if they were going to fight, and the Gentlemen of the ſword in as high ſpirits as if they were to come into the Miniſtry?

PORTSMOUTH *(New-Hampſhire)* July 1.

Laſt Saturday arrived here Capt. Brown, in a maſt ſhip, in 8 weeks from London, who brings no later news than we have had already; in whom came ten paſſengers; and unluckily for this place, there were on board 27 cheſts of that pernicious, deſtructive, troubleſome commodity, called TEA, which for a long time has, and ſtill keeps the whole continent in a ferment, the duty on which operates in ſo violent a manner on the minds of the inhabitants, not only in the ſea-port towns, but the whole country in general, that it will require the moſt cooling medicines, and the beſt ſkill of the ableſt political phyſicians, to prevent the body politic from great convulſions.—However, upon its being certified that there actually were 27 cheſts of tea conſigned to Edward Parry, Eſq; of this town, a meeting of the inhabitants of the town was immediately called, and a ſpecial Committee choſen to wait upon Mr. Parry, the conſignee, to know whether he would conſent to certain propoſals which were made to him, that the tea might not be ſold here, but re-ſhipped, who in a genteel manner gave them all the reaſonable ſatisfaction they could deſire, and a watch of 25 men were appointed by the town to watch it two days and two nights, and the third day it was put on board another veſſel, and ſent out of this harbour, with a fair wind, committed to the watry element, and hope in due time the owners thereof will receive the nett proceeds, and for the future take care how they ſend any diſagreeable commodity to this province, with a duty thereon.

BOSTON, July 4.

So far are the people of this province from diſcovering the "high criminality" of "a certain inſtrument, purporting to be a *ſolemn league and covenant*," that it has made more rapid progreſs thro' many towns *ſince Thurſday laſt*, than ever before. By what Act of the Britiſh Parliament, or clauſe in the oath of allegiance, are we inhibited from raiſing our own flax and wool, or encouraging our own manufactures, in preference to thoſe of any other country? If there be no Act of the Britiſh Parliament or of the province againſt it, what are the "dangerous conſequences" which we are told will enſue? A cool obſerver of the times cannot but ſmile to hear ſome connoiſſeurs ſay, that the trade of the Colonies is of no more importance to the Mother Country than a ſingle thread in

a whole piece, while others, with as *high a tone*, assure us, that to "suspend all commercial intercourse" with her in *one province* only, will "*distress the British nation.*"

We hear from the westward, that Brigadier R——— having openly declared, upon a sight of the solemn league and covenant, that he would commit the man to goal that would presume to sign it, upwards of 100 persons immediately put their names to it.——A wise man might easily have foreseen, that this would have been the consequence of such an imprudent threat.

We hear that a certain L. G——r has informed G. G—e that his province is in a state of anarchy and confusion—That the Mayor and Aldermen, who opposed the inhabitants, were tumbled in the dirt for their exertions, and that ships and troops are absolutely necessary to restore peace and *good* order.

Since our last arrived a number of transports from Ireland, having on board the 5th and 38th regiments of foot.

Friday last arrived here from England, Vice Admiral Graves, in the Preston man of war, of 50 guns.

A company of the Royal Train of Artillery, with 8 pieces of cannon, landed here from the Castle on Saturday last, and are encamped on Powder-House-Hill in the Common.

N E W - Y O R K, July 7.

On Monday evening the Committee met, and nominated five Gentlemen as delegates at the Grand Congress on the first of next September, who are to be proposed to the citizens, summoned to assemble this day at twelve o'clock at the City-Hall, for their approbation; or to make such alterations as may be agreed on.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, July 13.

Extracts of sundry letters from Pittsburgh, June 24, 1774.

"Since our last, of the 19th, CONOLLY sent out an armed party, to way-lay the road about six miles from town, who fell upon a party of carriers, abused them, and searched their lading, among which they found one load of powder, sent up by Mr. *Joseph Spear*, for the use of the distressed inhabitants of this county, of which *Conolly*'s party robbed them, and carried it to their fort. When the master-carrier applied to *Conolly* for a receipt, he would give him none, but was beat and abused in a cruel manner for asking it, by one *Ashton*, who is Captain of his appointment.

"We have certain accounts that the three friendly Indians, who so faithfully escorted the traders and their party to this place, were way-laid on their return home, near the mouth of Beaver-Creek, by one of the two parties which *Conolly* sent out in the night after them, and who fired upon them, and shot one of the Indians thro' the body, and then run off, it is said, like brave fellows! The other two Indians assisted their wounded companion, and got off with him, without any further damage, than the loss of part of the presents they had received from our traders for their fidelity. This party of *Conolly*'s consisted of 12 men and an officer. Yesterday Capt. M'Kee's servant, one William Herbert, was shot dead by one of *Conolly*'s centinels, as he went into the fort through the sally-port; but we believe this to be an accident.

"The principal inhabitants are harrassed in a manner that cannot be borne. They are under the very worst kind of military government. For surely there can be no law in Virginia (supposing their laws to extend here) which can empower any person whomsoever to seize upon the property of another, and apply it to his own use, without, or even against, the owner's consent. Yet this is done every day about Pittsburgh. Do they want provisions—it is only ordering out a party, to shoot down the first they meet with of any kind. It is true, if an owner appears, they are appraised, and he gets a certificate;--but what is he the better? He must take a journey of 250 miles to *Staunton*, to get it allowed by the Court, and he must take another of the same distance to get his money, and all this to a poor man for perhaps the only cow he has in the world, and on the milk of which an infant family is depending. Is not this sporting with peoples property in a more wanton and cruel manner, than is done in the most despotic governments on earth? It would indeed be greater kindness not to mock them with the hopes of satisfaction."

Extract of a letter from Carlisle, July 4, 1774.

"Our last accounts from Fort-Pitt are very good in one sense. The Traders are all arrived safe with their goods at that place, being escorted and protected by some Shawanese Indians, who were sent to Col. Croghan's, as it was imagined they would not be safe at the Fort, the Virginians having a party of militia under arms at that place. Conolly, their Captain, as soon as he heard of the Indians being at Croghan's, sent forty of his men to take them prisoners, notwithstanding their kindness to our people; but the Traders giving them notice of the design, they immediately went off. Conolly's party followed and overtook them, fired upon and wounded one of them; the other two took the wounded Indian off, and made their escape, and a day or two afterwards met a party of Indians, escorting another of the Traders with his effects from the Lakes---The escorting party of Indians no sooner saw the wounded man, but they immediately ordered the skins to be unloaded, and held a council what was best to be done. But the Traders, who had arrived at Fort-Pitt, fearing some bad consequences might happen from the conduct of the party, which Conolly had sent out, immediately followed the Indians, and came up with them the day after they had met with the other party, and advised them to return to their own country; at the same time telling them, that Pennsylvania had no part in the mischief already done, and that the Virginians entirely were in fault.

"We hear from Virginia, that a large body of men are going out against the Indians by order of Government, the rendezvous to be at the mouth of the Great Kanhawa river, and there to build forts, and fortify themselves.

"We are informed that young Cressop, who first began the quarrel with the Indians, and murdered a number of them in a cowardly manner, has received a letter of thanks from Lord Dunmore.---From hence it appears that a scheming party in Virginia are making a tool of their Governor, to execute the plans formed by them for their private emolument, who, being mostly land jobbers, would wish to have those lands, which were meant to be given to the officers in general."

The Freeholders and Inhabitants of Hunterdon county, in the province of New-Jersey, convened by advertisement, at the house of John Ringo, in Amwell, in said county, on Friday, the 8th July, 1774, SAMUEL TUCKER, *Esq; in the chair, came into the following resolutions, without a dissenting voice, viz.*

1. WE do most expressly declare, recognize and acknowledge his Majesty King George the Third to be the lawful and rightful King of Great-Britain, and all other his dominions, and that it is the indispensible duty of this Colony, under the enjoyment of our constitutional privileges and immunities, as being a part of his Majesty's dominions, always to bear faithful and true allegiance to his Majesty, and him to defend to the utmost of our power, against all attempts upon his person, crown and dignity.

2. That it is the undoubted, hereditary right of an English subject to give and grant what is absolutely his own, either by himself or his Representative, and that the only lawful Representatives of the freemen of this Colony are the persons they elect to serve as members of the General Assembly thereof.

3. That any act of Parliament for the apprehending and carrying persons into another Colony, or to Great-Britain, to be tried for any crime, alledged to be committed within this Colony, or subjecting them to be tried by Commissioners, or any court constituted by act of Parliament, or otherwise, within this Colony, in a summary way, without a jury of the vicinage, is unconstitutional, and subversive of the rights and liberties of the free subjects of this Colony.

4. That it is our indispensible duty, which we owe to our King, our country, ourselves and our posterity, by all lawful ways and means in our power, to maintain; defend and preserve our loyalty, rights and liberties, and to transmit them inviolate to the latest generations; and that it is our fixed, determined and unalterable resolution faithfully to discharge this our bounden duty.

5. That it is our unanimous opinion, that it would conduce to the restoration of the liberties of America, should the Colonies enter into a joint agreement not to purchase or use any articles of British manufactury, nor any commodities imported from the East-Indies, under such restrictions, as may be agreed on by a general congress of delegates from all the Colonies, hereafter to be appointed.

6. That as the town of Boston is now suffering in the common cause of American freedom, it is the opinion of this meeting; that subscriptions be hereafter opened in every town in this county, and the money subscribed to be applied towards the relief of the suffering poor in said town of Boston, until they may be relieved, by being restored to their just rights and privileges.

7. That this county will appoint a Committee to meet the Committees of the several counties of this Colony, at such time and place as may be agreed on, in order to elect and appoint delegates to represent this Colony at the general congress, whose resolutions and determinations we will most strictly adhere to, and abide by. And we do hereby unanimously request the following gentlemen to accept of that trust, and do accordingly appoint them our Committee for the purpose aforesaid, viz. Samuel Tucker, John Mehelm, John Hart, Isaac Smith, Charles Coxe, Joachim Griggs, Benjamin Brearly, Abraham Hunt, and John Emley.

As we apprehend New-Brunswick is not so convenient to the members of the lower counties, and that all the counties will hardly have sufficient time to appoint their Committees by the 21st of July, with submission, we would propose Princeton, as most central, to be the place, and Thursday, the 11th of August, the time of meeting of the several Committees.

THOMAS SHELTON, Com. Clk.

JULY 6, 1774.

To the Freeholders of the County of BURLINGTON.

THE several acts of Parliament, made relating to the *British* Colonies in *North-America*, and their operations upon the PROPERTY, LIBERTY and LIVES, of the good people of this country, are too well known to require an explanation. It is impossible that any people, impressed with the least sense of constitutional liberty, should ever patiently submit to such enormous grievances. You are therefore earnestly requested to meet together at the Court-house in *Burlington*, on *Wednesday*, the 20th instant, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of the most proper mode of procuring relief at this alarming crisis.

A FREEHOLDER.

Gloucester, New-Jersey, July 11, 1774.

THE inhabitants of the county of Gloucester are earnestly called upon to attend a General Meeting of the county, at the Court-house in the town of Gloucester, on Monday, the 18th instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of some proper measures to be taken in support of AMERICAN FREEDOM, at this alarming crisis.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and others, inhabitants of Loudoun county, in the Colony of Virginia, held at the Court-house in Leesburgh, on the 14th of June, a number of spirited Resolves, for preserving the rights and liberties of North-America, were passed, and a Committee appointed to represent that county at the general meeting, to be held at Williamsburg on the first of August, as also to correspond with the other Committees.

On the 9th instant departed this life, in the 28th year of his age, after a short illness, BENJAMIN TRAPNEL, *of this city; a young man, whose unaffected openness of disposition, and manly frankness of heart, endeared him to a numerous acquaintance. His honest gratitude for the kind offices of those friends, who promoted his well-being in life, was manifested by a steady attachment to their interest and honour; his judgment, prudence, diligence and fidelity, in discharging the duties of his station, gave him that place in the esteem and affections of those with whom he was immediately connected, which death cannot efface.*

May the lustre of his example, as a youth of unblemished integrity of heart, have a happy effect on the minds of other youth, who knew and loved him.

His remains were decently interred in Friends burying-ground, attended by a very large and respectable number of his fellow-citizens.

Captain Barber, from Lisbon, on the 9th ult. in lat. 36: 21, long. 25:30, spoke the schooner Adventure, Capt. Kent, from Carthagena and Gibraltar for Boston, out 12 days; and on the 17th, in lat. 34:54, long. 32, he spoke the brig Betsey, Capt. Winter, from Cadiz for Boston, out 21 days.----Capt. Barber left Lisbon the 30th of May, and says it was then currently reported there, that the French Ambassador had waited on the King of Portugal, with an Account of the death of his Master, and that the Court were preparing to go into mourning on the occasion.

Captain Cook, from Leghorn, on the 22d ult. in lat. 32, long. 53:30, spoke the ship Triumph, Capt. Rogers, from Leghorn for Virginia, out 51 days; 30th, in lat. 37, long. 69:30, spoke a brig, Capt. Ore, from Dieppe for Virginia, out 7 weeks; on the 5th inst. in lat. 38:45, long. 69, spoke the ship Nancy, Capt. Donavon, from this port for Lisbon, 4 days out; and on the 6th, in lat. 39:16, long. 73, spoke a brig, Capt. Jones, from Baltimore for Casco-Bay, 4 days out, all well.

Captain Jones, from Gibraltar, on the 20th ult. in lat. 26, long. 63:30, spoke a sloop, Capt. Rose, from Casco-Bay for Barbados; and on the 26th, in lat. 37, long 70:30, he spoke a sloop, from this port for New-Providence, out four Days, all well.

Captain Souder, from Leghorn, on the 28th ult. in lat. 26, long. 62, spoke a sloop, Capt. Gilbert, from Virginia for St. Kitts, 18 days out; and on the 7th inst. in lat 35, long. 72:30, he spoke the brig Ann, Capt. Eve, from this port for Jamaica, out 5 days.

Arrived from this Port. Captain Lawrence, at Liverpool; Mitchell, M'Cadden, Gensell, Dunn, York, and Casson, at Lisbon; Candel, at Cadiz; Albro (last from Maryland) at Barcelona; Crawford, at Leghorn; and Capt. Gregory, at Jamaica.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *Philadelphia*, Inward Entries. Sloop Peggy, J. Watson, from Virginia. Brig Kitty, M. Ferns, and Sloop Philadelphia Packet, S. Freeman, N. Carolina. Schooner Betsey, R. Patterson, Jamaica. Snow Sarah, R. Jones, Alicant. Sloop John, J. Spafford, St. Vincents. Brig Rachel, L. Simmons, Lisbon.

OUTWARDS. Ship Jane, C. M'Causland, and Brig Dolphin, J. Randall, to London, Schooner Dove, N. Bartlett, Salem, N. E. Ship Friendship, T. Jann, Cork. Snow Patty and Peggy, R. Hardie, Lisbon. Sloop Rachel, W. Raddon, Georgia.

CLEARED. Sloop Polly, T. Buck, Brig Commerce, J. Nicoll, and Sloop Discovery, G. Watson, N. Carolina. Brig Fancy, T. Murdock, Barbados. Brig Sea Nymph, W. Moore, S. Carolina. Schooner Catharine, J. Huston, and Schooner Lively, J. Welsh, Halifax. Brig Patty, T. Rawlins, Dominica. Brig Unity, P. Flynn, Georgia. Brig Two Brothers, J. Stephen, Jamaica Brig Nancy, W. Adamson, Gibraltar. Snow John and William, R. Fennix, Newfoundland.

WANTS an Employment, in either a Store or Compting-House, a young Man, who can be well recommended, writes a good Hand, and has served in both Places; he would have no Objection to engage for two or three Years. Any One who may have Occasion for such a Person, by directing a Line to A. B. to be left at the Printers hereof, mentioning where to be found, will be immediately attended on. ¶

WHEREAS sundry advertisements have been put in the public papers by RANDLE MITCHELL, late of Philadelphia, merchant, since November last, requesting all persons indebted to him, to pay off their balances due him, either on bond, note or book debt, and yet, to this time, the greater part of those have paid little regard to them, many and large debts yet remain unpaid, he is now absolutely, and for the last time, determined to acquaint them that remain yet indebted to him, without exception of persons, that all those who do not discharge their accounts before the 10th day of August next, they will be put into lawyers hands to recover, in the different counties where they reside, and as he has indulged them much to his own prejudice, they cannot now blame him for proceeding to recover his just debts; they are requested to call at Mr. JOHN MITCHELL's, in Front-street, and pay either to him or Mr. JOHN BROWN, who attends there to receive the same, and are fully impowered to give discharges.

WANTED to HIRE by the YEAR,

A SOBER elderly or middle-aged MAN, well acquainted with Farming, to live on a Farm near this City.----Also a WOMAN, who understands the Management of a Dairy. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a SERVANT LAD, who has between 5 and 6 Years to serve. Enquire of Mr. JAMES WHITEHEAD, Keeper of the Work-house. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

THE Time of a strong healthy Dutch Servant LAD, about 20 Years of Age, has three Years to serve, fit for Country Business. Enquire of the PRINTERS.

OFFICE for the SALE of Real Estates.

TO BE SOLD by public vendue, on the premises, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, at two o'clock in the afternoon, unless previously disposed of at private sale, two lots or parcels of ground, containing about 8 acres, situated within the city of Philadelphia, on both sides of Sassafras or Race-street, adjoining the east side of the river Schuylkill.

Those lots will be divided into 42 smaller lots, each of which will have a front of about 36 feet, on a fifty feet street, and none of them will contain less than 132 feet in depth.

Also, two other lots or parcels of ground, containing about 4 acres, situated on both sides of Mulberry or Arch-street, between the Front and Second-streets from Schuylkill; these will be divided into 34 smaller lots, having fronts of 34, 36 and 38 feet, on the streets aforesaid, and none of them less than 102 feet deep.

Also, one other lot or parcel of ground, situated on the north side of High or Market-street, between the said Front and Second-streets from Schuylkill; this will be divided into 11 lots, each having a front of 36 feet, on Market-street, and extending in depth 102 feet.

The situation of these lots, on and near the river Schuylkill, affording an extensive prospect both up and down that beautiful stream, greatly recommends them both for business and pleasure. The citizen, whose daily attention to business renders a more remote retreat from the pernicious heats, which prevail in summer, inconvenient, may here fix his family in a most healthy and delightful retirement. On the front of the water lots a shad fishery has been carried on with a good deal of success, and might be greatly improved; and about 100 paces from the shore there is most excellent fishing ground for rock and perch. The water lots likewise afford a convenient place for landing of goods, and there is a very easy ascent from the water to the high ground: Stores might be built, and an advantageous trade opened with those who bring their produce down Schuylkill, and have no tolerably convenient place for landing, and none for storing their goods; and should a communication be effected between the Susquehanna and Schuylkill, the trade might become very extensive: To this may be added, that almost all the water lots on the river Schuylkill, within the bounds of the city, and for a considerable distance above, are in the hands of the Proprietaries, and most probably there will be no opportunity of purchasing for many years. But a view of the lots will recommend them more than any thing which can be said in their praise.

Any person inclinable to purchase the whole or any part of the above, previous to the day appointed for the public sale, may treat with STEPHEN WATTS, Esq; in Arch-street; or with

MATTHEW CLARKSON,
EDWARD BONSALL.

Plans of the lots may be seen at Mr. Watts's office and at the above office; also at the London Coffee-house, and at Lewis Farmer's tavern, the sign of the Buck, in Second-street.

TO BE SOLD,

A house, situate on the east side of Front-street, on the bank of Delaware, between Spruce and Pine-streets, nearly opposite to Union-street; is 20 feet front by 40 feet deep, three stories high in Front-street, and four stories in Plumb-street; has good cellars under the whole.

A house, on the north side of Lombard-street, 18 feet front by 30 feet deep. The lot is 77 feet in depth, subject to 4l. 10s. per annum groundrent.

A tan-yard, at Gloucester, in New-Jersey; has 34 vats, two water-pools, two pumps, a bark-house, currying-shop and beaming-house; contains about half an acre of ground, and will be sold cheap.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP
LONDON PACKET,
JOHN COOK, MASTER,

HAS excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and is expected to sail in about ten Days, having great Part of her Cargoe ready to go on board. For Freight or Passage, apply to JEREMIAH WARDER and SONS, or the Master on board, at said Warders Wharff. *Philadelphia, June 12, 1774.*

This day is published, and to be sold by
JOHN SPARHAWK and JOHN DUNLAP,
In Philadelphia, price Ten Shillings, neatly bound,

JULIET GRENVILLE,

OR THE HISTORY OF THE

HUMAN HEART,

(Three volumes elegantly printed in two) By Mr. BROOKE, *author of the* FOOL OF QUALITY.

THIS ingenious and pathetic work abounds with sentiments of the most refined and important kind.---Animated with the love of virtue, the author has endeavoured to disseminate its seeds into the minds of the rising generation, and in order to engage the attention of the young, the gay, and the indolent, he has delivered the most important precepts under the pleasing veil of an engaging narrative.---And thus the reader becomes enamoured of virtue, while he is engaged in the perusal of an interesting tale.

"JULIET GRENVILLE is indubitably a work of genius and uncommon merit; as are indeed all the productions of this writer, from his Gustavus Vasa to the present work. He entitles it "The History of the Human Heart."---And it must be acknowledged the human heart is a subject with which Mr. Brooke seems to be so well acquainted, that we may truly say, he has in various instances described its native operations and genuine movements, that while we read him, our feeling, to use his own expression, "like a tuned, though subordinate instrument, bear unison and accord to every word he utters."

Monthly Review.

Just imported in the Bella, Captain Jones, from London, and to be sold by

ANDREW PORTER,

In Union-street, between Second and Third-streets,

ALMOST curious, elegant and best finished portable optical apparatus, consisting of a brass scioptric ball and socket, a best solar microscope, a Wilson's compleat, a compound microscope, a best triple object glass perspective, with four eye glasses, and one with two eye glasses, in green nourse skin, and a solar telescope, each in spotted fish skin and brass, the whole contained in a neat mahogany box, lined with velvet; prisms of the best quality; best barometer, cylinder, thermometer and hygrometer, in a mahogany frame, with glass and brass doors; a compleat manual orrery; a most elegant pair of 15 inch globes, mounted on best mahogany claw frames, with hour circles at each pole, twilight circles, with entire brass ribs to support the horison, and with compass boxes; 12 inch ditto, compleatly and elegantly furnished; best mahogany sextants (being the only instruments that are calculated for finding the longitude by an observation of the distance of the moon from the sun or stars, &c. and answering all the purposes of taking altitudes and finding the latitude by observation to the greatest accuracy) with brass arches, 3 dark glasses, and adjusting screws to indexes; telescopes and magnifying glasses, each in a mahogany case; best gunter two feet sliding rules; ditto scales, with dividers of various sizes.----The above philosophical and mathematical instruments were made under the special direction of an able mathematician, so that they are in their kind perhaps the best and most compleat ever imported.

Also the following BOOKS, &c. Folio bibles with notes and cuts, bound in calf-skin and lettered; school bibles and testaments, Pain's architecture, Priestly's electricity, Martin's philosophy, Keil's natural philosophy, Emerson's mechanics, ditto trigonometry, ditto conic sections, Cotes's hydrostatics, Sherwin's tables, Martin's use of the globes, ditto optics, Robertson's navigation, Crosby's navigation, Atkinson's epitome, Martin's mariners mirror, Emerson's algebra, Hammond's algebra, Cunn's euclid, Johnson's dictionary, Entick's dictionary, the art of speaking, Telemachus in 2 vols. French and English, Croxal's Æsop, Hawney's mensuration, the Seaman's assistant, the Schoolmaster's assistant, Mair's book-keeping, Dilworth's book-keeping. Likewise a great quantity of pro patria, pot, marble and post paper, all which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. ¶ 101.

N. B. The said PORTER, with a well qualified assistant, continues teaching an English and mathematical school as usual.

DOCTOR GEORGE WEED

BEGS leave to inform the PUBLIC, that the following MEDICINES have had so great success, in relieving of those disorders they are prescribed for, that people are continually applying for them, which gives him great satisfaction to think that he was made an instrument, under God, to administer any relief to those who were under painful disorders.

1. A Syrup and Powder, which cures the bloody-flux, and also vomitings and purgings; the syrup gives immediate ease in the most racking pains, and is a most excellent medicine to quiet froward children, and make them healthy, and gives immediate ease in the hysterick cholic.

2. Royal Balsam. This cures all kinds of wounds and bruises, either inward or outward, and helps pains in the back from cold, weakness, or being over strained; it cures corns on the feet, and eases them when painful, and helps pains in the breast or side from pleuratic disorders, stops mortifications; and helps the sore throat disorder that is about, which is attended with so much malignancy, and, joined with my vulnerary liniment, hath relieved many, and not failed in one instance to my knowledge.

3. Syrup of Balsam. This helps consumptive coughs, if not too far gone, and coughs coming from cold; it relieves the hooping cough in children, and takes away those pains in the breast and side, which are caused by the cough, and helps shortness of breath.

4. Tinctura Amara, or Bitter Tincture. This strengthens the stomach, helps the digestion, expels wind from the stomach and bowels, helps sickness at the stomach, stops vomiting, cures dizziness of the head, kills worms in children, helps the scurvy, cures a stinking breath, it helps those who are costive, and cures the bilious and flatulent cholic; likewise helps the jaundice.

5. Essence of Tar. Cures cachexies and scurvies, the chlorosis or green sickness in virgins, hysteric and hypochondriac disorders, pleurisies, weakness and lowness of spirit, all slow and lingering fevers and nervous disorders, it helps strains and bruises, and cures the fever and ague.

Hand bills of their particular virtue, and directions how to use them, with certificates of cures, will be given with them *gratis*.

The above medicines are prepared and sold by *George Weed*, late Apothecary to the Pennsylvania Hospital, but now lives in Market-street, opposite the London Coffee-house.

N. B. He hath to sell, at the same place, fine Crown Soap, for the washing of fine linens, muslins, laces, silks, chints, calicoes, and for the use of Barbers. The above Soap made and also sold by *Benjamin Mecom*, of Burlington, in West New-Jersey.---Some that have made use of the above Soap, think it the best they ever made use of for washing or shaving.

STRAYED or STOLEN, on the 20th of June last, out of the pasture of James Webb, Esquire's tavern, near Lancaster, by Conestogoe creek, a sorrel HORSE, about 14 hands high, a lengthy well made horse, low backed, 9 years old, his mane trimmed some time ago, and stands high, a switch tail, his dock something long, paces and trots well; he is very lively when rode, a small ratch down his face, some saddle marks; he has no brand remembered, but is in very good order. Whoever takes up and secures said horse and thief, if stolen, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, or for the horse alone FORTY SHILLINGS, and reasonable charges, if brought to the aforesaid tavern, now kept by Leonard Kline, or to John M'Clenahan, tavern-keeper, in Oxford township, Chester county.

‖ 7s 6. DAVID DREW.

Lancaster Goal, July 6, 1774.

To all and every the Creditors of John Spere.

PLEASE to take Notice, that I intend prefering a Petition to the Honourable House of Representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania, at their next Sitting, viz. on the 18th of July instant, for an Act for the Relief of my Person from Imprisonment. These are therefore to notify you to appear before that Honourable House, on the 20th day of July instant, and your Objections will be heard, if any you have, why the same Act should not pass. JOHN SPERE. ¶

To the Subscribers for the Plan or Maps of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia, with the Catalogue of Purchasers, &c.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the Pleasure to inform you that the Maps are now ready to be delivered, and the Book of Explanation, which is to accompany the same, is in the Press, and will be ready to be delivered in about three Weeks Time at fartheft, at my House, between Sixth and Seventh-streets, in Arch-street.---There needs very little to be said, in regard to the Usefulness of these Maps, *as it is so well known at this Time*. Let it suffice, that it is a short and full Account of all the Lands granted by William Penn, Esq; Proprietor and Governor of Pennsylvania, to the several Purchasers in England, Ireland, Scotland and Germany, with the Number of their Lots appurtenant to their Purchase, whereby the Descendants may, at first View, see the Inheritance of their Forefathers, and those inclining to Purchase, may do it with Safety.

And whereas, in the Pennsylvania Packet, No. 140, the following Note is published, viz. "Reed's Plans of the Liberties "of Philadelphia, with a List of Subscribers, and Book of Re-"ferences to each Plan, to be sold by Benjamin Davis."----- I think it necessary to inform the Subscribers, that those Maps are not sold by Mr. Davis, nor by any other Person on my Account, except by Mr. NICHOLAS BROOKS, between Market and Chestnut-streets, in Second-street, near Black-horse-alley, and that the Book contains a List of Purchasers, and not a List of Subscribers. I am, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble Servant,

July 6, 1774. JOHN REED.

N. B. Any Gentleman inclining to have their Maps framed, painted, gilded and varnished, may have them done in the neatest manner, by applying to Mr. *Brooks*, or to Mr. *James Gillingham*.

‖ 7s 6.

Philadelphia, June 27, 1774.

IN PURSUANCE of an order of Orphan's Court, on Saturday, the 30th day of July next, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, at the house of ----- Hoffman, the sign of the Blue Ball, in the Northern Liberties, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground, situate in the Northern Liberties aforesaid, and on the west side of Second-street continued northward beyond the said city, containing in breadth on the said street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth 54 feet; late the estate of Jacob Godshalk, late of the Northern Liberties, Sadler, deceased. The sale to begin at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. ‖ ELIZABETH GODSHALK, Administratrix.

WANTS a PLACE, either public or private,

A YOUNG MAN, lately arrived from France, where he has made his Studies, and taken out his Letters of Master of Arts, he will undertake perfectly teaching French, Latin, Modern History, Geography, the Principles of Astronomy, Eloquence, and Experimental Philosophy; can be very well recommended for his Assiduity and Honesty. Application to be made to the PRINTERS hereof. ¶

TO BE SOLD.

THE Time of an English Servant Man, who has above three Years to serve, by Trade a Shoemaker, makes both Mens and Womens Shoes. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN, on the 27th of June last, from the subscriber, in Bart township, Lancaster county, near the Black Horse tavern, an ash coloured HORSE, cream coloured mane and tail, trots and hand-gallops, but paces a little, almost 5 feet high, about 12 or 13 years old, no shoes, branded on the near side C or K.---- Whoever takes up said horse and thief, so that the owner may have his horse, and the thief brought to justice, shall have the above reward; or Three Dollars for the horse only, and reasonable charges, paid by DAVID HERR. ¶

Rosegill, in the County of Middlesex, Virginia, July 6, 1774.

A valuable SALE of LANDS.

TO be sold, a tract of land, in Berkeley and Frederick counties, containing twelve thousand and seventy-six acres: It lies seven miles on each side of Shenandoah river, the quantity on the east-side being only a slip of grounds, is inconsiderable; the quality of the land is remarkably good, and the conveniencies attending it great. There are two plentiful streams of water running through marshes three miles in length, some of which are already reclaimed meadows, and the rest, at a very small expence, might soon be reduced to the like state. On each side of the streams mills might be erected and furnaces, the land affording stone and lime, iron and lead ore. On one of the streams I have already erected a complete merchant-mill, with a pair of the best French burrs for grinding of wheat, and another pair of common stones for grinding of Indian corn; besides this there is near the dwelling-house a tub-mill; on the other stream there is a valuable saw-mill. There are five settled and improved plantations; on one of them is a good stone house, two stories high, with two rooms on a floor, and a kitchen, dairy and all other convenient out-houses; on another plantation, where Michael Pike lived, there is a good stone house, and at the other plantation there are overseer's houses, Negroe quarters, barns, stables, tobacco houses, &c. The above tract shall be either partitioned off in lots of a thousand or five hundred acres, or sold bodily to one purchaser. Belonging to this estate there are one hundred and twelve Negroes to be disposed of, together with all the stock of cattle, equal to any in the colony, horses, mares, colts, hogs, &c. likewise all the necessary implements for the planter or farmer.

Any person or persons, inclinable to purchase, are desired to make their propofals to me at Rosegill, on the river Rappahannock, or to leave them with the overseer, who lives at the house plantation, and will shew the land. In the Month of November I shall be on the premises, and then may be personally treated with.

Part of this land, and some of the Negroes, belonging to my eldest son, who leaves me to the disposition thereof, and will confirm any engagement I enter into on his part.

RALPH WORMELEY.

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a* TERM of YEARS,

BELVOIR, the beautiful seat of the honourable *George William Fairfax*, Esq; lying in *Virginia*, upon *Potowmack* River, in *Fairfax* county, about 14 miles below *Alexandria*. The manfion house is of brick, two stories high, with four convenient rooms and a large passage on the lower floor, five rooms and a passage on the second, and a servants hall and cellars below, convenient offices, stables, and coach house adjoining, as also a large and well furnished garden, stored with a great variety of valuable fruits, in good order. Appertaining to the tract on which these houses stand, and which contains near 2000 acres (surrounded in a manner by navigable water) are several valuable fisheries, and a good deal of cleared land in different parts, which may be lett altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The terms may be known of Colonel *Washington*, who lives near the premises, or of me in *Berkeley* county.

‖ 6W. FRANCIS WILLIS, junior.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMPLEAT IRON KETTLE, imported from England some time ago, and cast on purpose to suit a Brewer in every respect, the bottom being made so as all the liquor can be drawn off, having a hole wherein a large brass cock may be fixed; it contains between nine and ten barrels, and weighs 17c. 2qr. 20lb. Any person inclining to purchase it, may be further informed, by applying to Mr. JOHN M'CLURE, Merchant, in Baltimore (where the Kettle may be seen) Mr. THOMAS DOYLE, in Lancaster, or THOMAS CULLEN, in Pottsgrove. *July* 6, 1774. ¶

BALTIMORE STAGE.

THESE are to acquaint the public, that a new stage is now carried on between *Baltimore* and *Philadelphia*, by way of *Cæcil* Court-house and Port *Penn*, which to the judicious appears the most eligible and conducive to the ease and dispatch of transporting goods and passengers from *Baltimore* to *Philadelphia*, and from *Philadelphia* to *Baltimore*. *Cæcil* Court-house being situated near the mouth of *Elk*, a tedious river to go up or down, and within 16 miles of Port *Penn*, on the river *Delaware*, from whence vessels may, and generally do sail to *Philadelphia* in one tide, and with head-winds in two tides. The advantages that must necessarily accrue from the dispatch which will arise from this stage, more than any other yet established, it is hoped will induce the public in general to encourage the same. The Stage-boat kept by WILLIAM GALBRAITH will set off from *Baltimore* every *Tuesday* morning, and return from *Cæcil* Court-house on every *Friday* morning. The Stage-boat kept by JOHN CRAVEN and SAMUEL STEWART, will set off from Port *Penn* to *Philadelphia* on every *Friday* morning, and return from *Philadelphia* to Port *Penn* on every *Tuesday*; proper waggons will be always kept ready. Goods will be received and delivered for *Baltimore* at *Aaron Musgrave's*, on *Stamper's* wharff, from which wharff she will sail every *Tuesday*.

N. B. As the said GALBRAITH has continued the stages for several years past, hopes for the kind encouragement of the public, which he will be ever studious to deserve.

WILLIAM GALBRAITH,
Philadelphia, July 2, 1774. JOHN CRAVEN,
Tbctf. SAMUEL STEWART.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Blockley township, Philadelphia county, a mile and an half from Mr. George Gray's Ferry, on the second day of July instant, a red and white COW, with a slit in her right ear. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ PETER DAVID HANSELL.

TEN SHILLINGS REWARD.

SUPPOSED to be taken by Mistake, from the City Tavern, about the Beginning of May last, The Poor's Rate Book, of Mulberry Ward, No. 1. Whoever will return the same to ANDREW BURCKARD, in Arch-street, will receive the Thanks of the Overseers of this City, besides the above Reward.

ARE in excellent order the following Horses, and will be exposed to public sale, on the first day of August next, at the house of John Dickinson, Inn-keeper, in the town and county of Salem, in the province of West New Jersey, viz. The noted Horse BOHEMIA, brother to True Briton. The famous Horse VITRIOL, a jet black, his hind feet white and a star in his forehead, full 15 hands high, and equal in proportion, seven-eighths of the best turf blood, and much approved of as a covering horse, as well for saddle as carriage. Two stout young blooded MARES, one of which is covered this season by a full blooded horse, and has a very likely colt by her side, got by a horse of said full blood. Also a number of other sightly HORSES. Attendance will be given, at the time and place above-mentioned, and six months credit to the purchasers, with their giving good security, if required. ‖ DAVID HENRY.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Saturday, the 16th day of July instant, at 4 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Webb, on the old York road, known by the Sign of the Huntsman and Hounds, in the township of Abington, a certain messuage or tenement, and tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Cheltenham, containing 23 acres; bounded by lands of George Fry, Isaac Cleaver, and others; late the estate of Jacob Hoover, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of July instant, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Reynolds, in Strawberry-alley, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Strawberry-alley aforesaid, containing in front 16 feet, and in depth 82 feet; bounded by ground of John Cresson, Robert Tate, and others; late the estate of Peter Suter, deceased; seized and taken in execution by WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Monday, the 18th day of July instant, at 7 o' clock in the evening, at the London Coffee-house, a certain messuage or tenement, and lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the north side of Walnut-street, between Front and Second-streets, in the city of Philadelphia, containing in front 20 feet, and in depth as far back as to John Delaval's lot; bounded by ground of Joshua Fisher, and others; late the estate of John Bates; seized and taken in execution by

WILLIAM DEWEES, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed, will be sold by public vendue, on Wednesday, the 20th day of July next, in the town of Carlisle, in Cumberland county, a certain lot or piece of ground, with a stone house, kitchen, and square log stable thereon, situate in the said town. Also a plantation or tract of patented land, situate, lying and being in Middletown township, near said town of Carlisle, containing 244 acres, with the usual allowance of 6 per cent. for roads. Also a certain other plantation or tract of land, situate and being in the same township, adjoining the abovementioned tract of land; bounded by lands of Robert Callendar, Jonathan Holmes, and others, containing 176 acres and 116 perches, with allowance, &c. One other tract or parcel of land, adjoining the last mentioned tract, containing 61 acres, and the usual allowance; which said last mentioned two tracts or parcels of land were granted and conveyed to William Trent, by James Stackpole, and Margaret his wife, by their indenture, bearing date October 12, 1767. And also one other piece or parcel of land, adjoining the abovementioned tracts of land; bounded by lands of Jonathan Holmes, Matthew Miller, and others, containing 243 acres and 66 perches, and allowance, surveyed by virtue of a warrant, bearing date December 23, 1765. Which said lands, and premises, are seized and taken in execution, as the estate of William Trent, Esq; by EPHRAIM BLAIN, Sheriff.

FOR BRISTOL,

THE SHIP CHALKLEY,
EDWARD SPAIN,
MASTER,

A NEW Cedar and Live Oak Ship, will be well fitted for the Sea, and have good Accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to
JAMES and *DRINKER*,
Or said MASTER on board, at their Wharff. JUNE 22.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, near the *Market*.

POSTSCRIPT to the *Pennſylvania Gazette.* No. 2377.

A Liſt of the FORTUNATE NUMBERS in the SECOND CLASS of the GERMAN CHARITABLE SOCIETY PETTIE's-ISLAND CASH LOTTERY.

N. B. *The Prizes are all computed in Dollars; and thoſe Numbers without Sums oppoſite to them are Prizes of FOUR DOLLARS each.*

No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.
1		319		623	5	937		1216		1547		1894		2209		2530	10	2831		3142		3413		3694	5	4023		4322	8	4625		4953	
2		22		25		38		17		48		96		11	5	34		35	8	43		14		95		24	10	23		28	5	58	
3		28	8	26		39		19	5	49		97	8	13		35		37	8	45		17		97		25	8	25	10	31	8	62	5
5		29		27		40	8	20	5	50	5	1901	5	15	5	36		38		51		19	5	3700		33	10	30	5	33	5	65	
7		30		32		42		21		53		2		16		37	8	42		56		21	8	2		34		31		34		67	
8		32	5	34		45		24		58		6		17		38		46		57		25	5	3		35	5	32		37		71	5
13		34		36	5	47		25		60		8	10	21		39		49		58	8	27		5		36	5	35		43		72	8
17	8	35		40		48		26		61		9		23	10	40		50	5	60		32		6		37		36		45		73	
18		39		41		49		28		65		13	8	28		42	5	51		61		36		12		39		37		47		81	
19		40		43	5	51		29		72		16		29		44		54		62		37		15		43		38	5	51		82	
22	8	41		47		58	8	31	8	73	5	22	8	30		45		55	5	64		42		17		44	8	39	5	52		84	
24		42		48		62		32		88		24		37		49		57		65	8	48		18		50		40		54		92	5
25		45	5	50		69	5	33		91	8	26	5	38		50		58	8	67		49		20		52		41		57		97	
28		49		51	8	73		35		92		28	5	41	8	51	5	59	8	74		50		22		53		42		58		98	
32		55		52		74		36		93	8	34		51		52		62		76		54		24	5	55		45		59		5001	
34		60		53		76		37		95		38	8	52	10	55		65		78	5	55	5	25		56		46		66		2	5
36		62	8	57	5	78	5	39		96		39	5	54		57	5	68		80		56		26	10	57		47		67		4	
38		63	5	59	5	79		43		97		40		56		63		70		84		57	10	27		61		49		69		6	8
39		64		63		81		44		98	8	42		57		66		71	8	87		59		29		63		51		73		7	
41	10	69	5	64		82	5	45		99		45		59		67		73	5	89	5	61		30		67	5	52		75		8	
48		74		66		83		46		1600		47		64	5	68		74	8	91		64		32		70		54		76		9	
49	5	77	5	68		84	5	49		1	5	48		71		69		75		96		65	8	34	8	74	5	56	10	80		10	
50		78		72		86	5	51		6		52	10	72		71		76	10	97	8	71		35		75		61		81	8	11	5
54	5	79		73		88	5	56	10	7		54		73		72		79	5	99		73		37		76	5	62	25	82	5	16	
56	10	80		77	5	90		62		8	10	58		74		73		81		3200		74		38		77		63		84	10	17	
57		83	8	79		91		63		10		61		78	8	75	5	86		2		76		46		78		65		88		22	
58		86		81		92		65		12		62	8	81		77		90		3	5	77		48		79		66		89		26	
63	5	90		82	10	95	8	68		16		64	5	82		79		91		5		78		52		85		68		97		27	
64		92		85		97		69	5	17		65		85	5	87		96	8	6	8	80	5	54	5	92		69		99		28	
66	5	93		90		98	5	70		18		66	5	91		94	5	99	5	8		81		55		93	8	70		4700		31	
69		96	100	91		1002		71		20		68	5	92		96		2901		9		82	10	56		95		71		1		33	
70		97	5	94	8	3		73		21		70	5	93		97	8	3		14		83		59		98	25	72		5		34	5
71		99	8	97		5		83	8	33		71	8	96		2600		5		16		84		60	8	99	5	76		6		35	
74	8	400	5	701		6		87		35		79		2300	5	1	5	6	5	22		85		61		4100		80	8	7	5	36	8
78	8	3		3		7	5	88		39		81		2	5	4		9		24		92		66		1		84		10		38	
80		4	5	8	5	10	5	90		40	8	83		3		5		11		26	8	93		70		2		88		13	5	41	5
81		6		9	8	12		98		41		84		4		6	5	13	8	27		96		71	5	5		89		20		44	5
86		8	8	13		15		1300		44	8	89		9	8	10		20		28		98	5	72		7		90		25		45	
88		11		16		16	5	3	5	46		91		11		12		21		29		3501	5	78		9	8	94		28	5	46	
89		12		19	5	17	8	4	5	47		92	8	12		17	8	26		31		3		84		10		4401		29	5	47	
93	10	14	10	21		18	5	5		49	25	95		14		18	5	27		32		5	5	85		11		4		30		50	
98		18		26	5	19		7		52		98		15	8	20	5	28		33		8		86		13	5	7		36		55	10
100		19		28		20		8		53	5	2000	5	16	5	21		31		41	5	9		94		15		8		41		56	
1	5	23		30		24		9		54		1		17		23		34	8	42	5	13		95		19		16		43		58	
3		24	8	31		26	8	10		55		2		18		24		35		43		14		96		20		17	5	45		59	
4	8	27	5	36		28		11		57		5	5	23		25		42	5	46	5	17		97	8	22		18		49	8	60	5
9	8	30		37		29		12	8	60		6	8	29		27		43	8	48		18	8	99	8	23	5	19		50		63	
10		33	8	39		32	5	13		63		7		32		29		44		49	10	19		3802	5	24		20	5	51	5	64	
12		34		41		33		16		76	8	10		43		32		45		50	10	23		7	5	34		22		52		65	5
17		37		42		35		17		77		12		47	8	33		47		51		28		8		35		25		53	10	68	5
18		42	8	45		36	5	18		82		15	5	50		35		49		52	5	32		11		37		28		56		69	
25		44		48	5	37		21		83		22		51		36	5	52		55		34		15	5	40		29		60		74	
27		45		54		39		22		84		23		52	5	37		54		56		35	8	16		42		31	5	63		76	5
28		47	8	55	8	41		27		85		24		59		39		57	5	57	50	36		20		44		34		65		77	8
32		49		56	5	42		28	5	86		25		61		43		58		68	5	37	5	21		46	25	36		68	10	81	
38		51		57		43		29		90		27	8	62		46	5	60		61		38		22		47		38	5	69	8	91	
39	5	52	5	59		44	5	32		92		28	10	63		47		62		62		40		23		48		39		71		92	
42		53		62		45		34		95		30		72	5	51		63	5	65		41		25	5	51		45		77		98	
44	5	54		70		46		35		1701	8	32		73	8	53		64		68		42		27		52		47		78		5100	
45		56		71		48		38		2		36		78		54		71		70		43		28		53		48	5	79		1	
46		58		74	8	49	5	40	5	4		37		79	10	55		74		71		44		30		55		50		80		2	
47		59		76		56		42		9		42		81		56		80		74		45		32		56		51	5	83		4	
48	5	61	5	77	5	58		46		11		44	10	83		57	10	82		75		46	10	33		57	5	52		86		6	
50	8	62		78		60		47		12		45		86		59		83		76		51		34		58	8	57	8	88		7	200
54		63		80		61		49	5	15		46		88		62		85	5	77	8	52		36		60		58		89		8	
56		64	10	81		62	8	51	8	16	8	48		92		64	5	87		78		54		38		63		59		93		10	8
60		65	10	84		63		52	5	17		56		93		68		88		80	8	57		43	8	64		63		95	5	11	10
62		68	8	85		68		54		24	5	57		94		69		93		81		58		45	5	65	8	65	5	97		14	
65		69		88		69		55	8	25	5	58		98		70		94		82		59	10	46		67		67		99		15	
66		71		89	8	71		63		27	10	59	10	99		71		95	5	84		60		48		68		71		4804		18	
70		73		91		72	10	64		28	10	60	5	2402		73		97		85		61		49	8	71		72	5	5	8	21	
79		75		93		74		65		29		61		4		80		98		86		62		54		72		76		12		22	
83	5	78	5	94	8	75		69		33		64		5	25	82	10	99		87	5	63		55		73		77		13		24	
85		82	5	800		79		71	5	34		65		6		84		3004		91	8	64	10	66	8	75		79		16		29	
86	5	85	5	2		83		74	8	36	5	66		8		86		5		96		65		69		78		80		18	10	31	5
87		86		7	8	87		76		38	8	68		10	8	92	5	9		97	8	66		70		79		83		21	10	32	5
89		87		10	5	89	5	80	5	40		73		15		94	8	11		98		69		77		80		84		24		34	
91	5	89	5	11		92		82		43		74		16	5	97	5	12		3302	5	72		80		81	5	86	10	25	5	36	5
95		91		12		93		84		49		75		20		98	10	13		3		73		84		87		87		27	8	38	
201		95	8	13		94	8	85	8	52		78		23	5	2707		16		4	8	74		85		88		91		28	8	44	
6		501	10	15		96		89		55		79		24		14		17		7		75		87		92	25	92	5	30		48	
7		4	5	17	10	99		92		57		80	8	27		15	10	19		8	8	76		89		94		96		31	8	53	
8		8	5	18		1101	5	98		58		81		34	5	16	5	21	5	10	8	80		91	5	95		97		33	5	58	
9	5	11		19		3	5	1401		60		85		35		17		22		11		84		94		98	10	98		41		59	5
12	5	12		20		5		9	8	62		89		36		25	5	26		12		88		97		99	10	99		42		61	5
16		15		21		8		13		63		91		39		28		28	5	14		90		3903		4200		4502		45	8	62	
17		16		23		13		14		66	10	93	5	41	8	30		31	5	17		96		5		2		4		46		66	8
18		20		30		15		15		68		94		43		31		34		24		97	5	7		8	8	5		47		68	
19	8	22		32		17		17		78		95		49		32		37		25	8	98		8	5	10		6		48	8	75	
20	500	25		35	8	18		19		80		96	5	50		33		38		27	5	3603		11		14		9	8	49		77	
21		26		37		21		23		83		99	5	52		37		39		29		4	5	13		17		12	8	51		84	
23		27		38		24		27		89		2101		54		38		40		34		6		14		21		13		55		85	
24		29		39		25	5	28		92	8	2	8	55	8	40		42		35	50	7	5	19		24	8	14	5	56		92	8
25		30		40	5	26	5	31		94		3		56		42		43	8	38		11		20		25		15		59		93	
28		32		44		30		34		95		4	5	58		43		44		41		12	5	28	5	26		29		67	5	98	8
30	5	34		49		34		35	10	1801		5		59	8	44		45		42	10	13	8	29		29		32	5	71		5200	
33	5	40		50		40		41		3	8	9		60	8	46	5	47	8	44		15	8	30		34		36	5	73		6	
37		42		51		42		42		8		11		62		48	5	52		46		16		31		47	5	37		80	8	8	
38		50		52		43		43		11	5	13	50	63		49		60	5	47		18	5	33		48	5	43		84	5	7	
43		51	10	55		44		48	8	14		14		65		50		65		51		19		43	8	49		44		86		8	
48		52		56		45		51		16		20		69		51	5	67		52		20		47		50	8	45	5	87		9	
54		55	5	62	8	47		55		18		29	8	70		53		68		53		21		48	10	53		50		93		10	
56		58	8	63	10	50		56		19		31		73		59		69		54		22		50		57		51	5	94		12	5
57	5	59		66	5	53		59		20		33	5	76		60		70		58	5	24		51		58		53	8	96	5	13	
59		63	5	69		54		62		21		38		80		61		74		59		27		59		61		57		99		17	
60		65		71	5	57		66		25		39		82		62		77	5	60		30		62		62		58	5	4900	5	18	8
62		66	5	82	5	62		68		31		41		83		64		79	8	61	25	31		64		65		59	8	2	8	20	8
65		68		83		64	8	71		35		44		86		68		84		63		33		67	8	66		61		4	10	22	5
68		72		87		67	5	72	5	37		47		87		69	8	85	5	66		42		69		67		63		5		24	
71		73		90		71		75		48		48	8	90		70		87	5	68	5	43	5	70		68	5	64		6		32	5
72		75		91	8	73		81		50		53	8	93		73		88		72		45		71		69	8	66		7		35	
74	8	78		93		80		83		54		54		95	8	74	8	90		74		46		72		75		67		9		38	
76		80		96		81		84		56	5	55		96		75	8	93	10	75		49		73		76		68		12		39	8
79	8	83		98		82		90	10	59	5	57	5	97		77		94		76		51		74		77	5	71		13		40	5
81		86		901	10	84		91	8	60		60	5	99	8	78		96		79		56		77		79		74	25	14		45	5
84		89		4		86		93		63	5	65		2500		81		98		80	5	57	8	80		85		77		16		48	
86		90		5	5	88		95	5	64		68		1		83		3100		81		58		83		86		78		18		51	5
88		92		9	5	90		97		65		69		4		86	5	1		83	5	59	10	85		87		79		20	5	52	
90		94		10		91		1504	5	66	5	72		6		88		3		87		63		86		94		86	5	22	5	53	
93	8	96	5	11		92		5		70		73		8		90		4		89	5	65		91	10	95	5	88	8	24		55	
94	8	99		14		94	5	10	5	71	10	75		9		94	8	5		90	5	66	5	92		97	5	91	5	30	5	56	
95		602		15		96		12		73		78	5	13		99		8		91		68		98		98		91	5	31		57	5
97		3		16		1201		16		74	10	80	5	14		2803	8	10		92	8	72		4001		4300	10	6		36		60	
306	8	8		17	5	3		18		76		83		15	5	4		12	5	93		73		5	8	1	5	7	8	37		65	10
7	5	10		19		4		22	8	77		88	5	16		7		19	5	94		74		6		2		8	5	38		70	
9		11	5	20	5	5		25		79		94	8	21		8	8	24		96		75	5	8	8	3		13	5	39		72	
10	8	18		21		6		26		81		98	5	22		10	5	26		98		77		9		6		14		40		74	
13	5	18		22		7		33		82	5	99		24		16		31		3402		82		14		9		17		42		77	8
24		19		24	5	8		41		85		2204		25	8	24		38		5		87		15		10		18		44		81	5
27	8	10		29	5	9		43	5	88	8	5		26		25	5	39		7		88		20	5	11		21		48		84	
18		22		33		14	5	44		90	10	8	5	27		26		41		12		92	5	22	5	18		23		51	8	90	

No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.	No.	P.
1		5293		5609	10	5940	5																								
2		94		10	8	42																									
3		95		11		43																									
5	5302			15		45																									
7		3		17		47																									
8		4		18		43	8																								
13		8		19	8	52																									
17	8	12		20		53																									
18		14		21		54																									
19		17		24		55	8																								
22	8	19		25		57																									
24		22		31	5	66																									
25		26		32	10	71																									
28		29		34		72	8																								
32		31	5	36		75	6																								
34		32		37		77																									
36		37		38		78																									
38		41		42		83	8																								
39		43		44		86	5																								
41	10	45		47		87																									
48		47		48	25	90																									
49	5	50	8	49		92	5																								
50		52		51		95																									
54	5	58		58	8	97																									
56	10	60		61		99	5																								
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6282		6304	10	6340		6383		6425		6468	
65	10	6		43		84		26		70	
69		8	5	45		86	5	28		72	
75		11		49		87		30	5	75	10
78		14		51		88	5	31		76	
81	5	15	8	52	10	89		32	5	77	5
82	8	16		54		95	5	38		78	8
84		18		55		6400		40	5	79	
85		19		56		4		42		81	
86	5	20	8	60		6		43		82	
87		21		61	8	9	8	44		83	
88	5	23		68		10		45		85	
89	8	25	8	71		13		49		94	
90		26		72		16		52		95	
91		28		73		17	5	55		97	
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98	25	34		78		20	10	65			
6302		39		79		23		66			

DEDUCTION.

For a Prize of	500	Dollars, receive	£	159	7 6
	200			63	15 0
	100			31	17 6
	50			15	18 9
	25			7	19 4½
	10			3	3 9
	8			2	12 0
	5			1	11 10½
	4			1	5 6

I certify the above to be a juſt and true Liſt of Prizes.
JAMES HUME, Clerk of the Check.

From the BOSTON EVENING-POST of June 27.

THE preſent diſpute ſeems confined to theſe two ſentiments; either to pay or not to pay for the tea.—They are very oppoſite, therefore without doubt it will be a long time before we are united in this point. Thoſe, who are for paying, bring theſe arguments to ſupport it—that "the tea belonged to private perſons, conſequently was private property, and it is but an act of juſtice we ſhould pay for it, by which means our harbour will be opened, and trade carried on as uſual."

Be not deceived, my countrymen; examine well theſe principles, before you endeavour to put them in execution. Our unhappineſs in this caſe is, we do not look far enough, we ſkim the ſurface of this Miniſterial manœuvre; but let us drop the plum, and endeavour to find out its founding. Every one knows the fatal conſequences of the Eaſt-India Company's ſending their teas into America. It appeared to be a Miniſterial meaſure to ſecure the revenue and eſtabliſh a monopoly; we were alarmed at the conſequences, and received it as an attack on our liberty. Frequent meetings were held to ward off this impending evil; but all to no purpoſe. Our Committees were treated with diſdain, our very aſſemblies were looked upon as riots. The people were reduced to this deplorable circumſtance, either to ſubmit to their ruin, or deſtroy it. Could Americans long halt between two opinions? No, they deſtroyed it. The affair goes over to England; we hear little about it until an Act of Parliament is paſſed to block up the Port of Boſton—and all for what? Becauſe we deſtroyed this cargoe of India tea. We hear not a word of any private company appearing in this whole tranſaction, not a mention of private property, but Government takes the matter up, and chaſtiſes us by an Act of Parliament. Ships and troops are ſent out on Government expence, and the whole plan of reſentment is governmental. Conſidering circumſtances as they really are, and viewing all meaſures from beginning to end, can we with any propriety talk of private intereſt, or think of paying for it on thoſe principles? As well might we pay for the expence of powder and ball, uſed on the night of of the 5th of March to deſtroy our fellow inhabitants. Sending the tea was a Miniſterial meaſure to eſtabliſh the revenue plan, and happily for us we ſhewed our reſentment, and nipt it in the bud. I cannot ſee, unleſs we give up the very point in queſtion, viz. the right of taxation, the propriety of our paying for this tea. Their ſending it was as much deſigned to eſtabliſh the revenue, as the powder and ball uſed by the ſoldiers was deſigned to deſtroy. If deſigned to eſtabliſh the revenue, our oppoſition to it was uniform, and we could not ſuffer it to be landed, conſiſtent with our declared ſentiments. We have, in the courſe of this debate with Great-Britain, paid for many things we did—deſtroying the Governor's houſe, making reſtitution to the Stamp-maſter, and many other officers, &c. We have been at great expences in ſmaller matters, ſuch as charges on reſhipping goods in the non-importation—all which we have paid, hoping to conciliate meaſures—but behold what have been their effect—we are loaded with freſh impoſitions, new plans are entered into, taking encouragement from our paying former charges, that we ſhall ſtill continue to do ſo—therefore try the matter on, not doubting, if we deſtroy, the conſcientious Americans will ſatisfy all who ſuffer by a ſatisfactory payment. In this way peace cannot be eſtabliſhed, but new meaſures will be for ever plotting to ruin and deſtroy us. Therefore, in conſcience to the cauſe, the regard I have for the liberties of my country, and my averſion to all meaſures intended to deſtroy thoſe liberties, I muſt declare againſt paying for the tea, tho' aſked for on much more ſimple terms than required in the late act, or without any reſtrictions of wharffs, &c. whatever. But what greatly aſtoniſhes me is, that the people, who pretend to be friends to American liberty, ſhould ſo ſtrongly urge a payment, and comply with the terms of the Act. No man, who underſtands the nature of the Engliſh conſtitution, can, with any degree of ſpirit, read over ſo arbitrary an edict; the blood of an Engliſhman muſt boil at every ſentence. Magna Charta, that ſecures the property and perſon of the meaneſt beggar, is baſely leaped over, and the people who pretend to the leaſt ſhadow of liberty muſt, ſo far from ſeeling any inclination to comply with it, rather ſtarve, than harbour ſuch deſpicable notions. The properties of a people are taken from them, their wharffs or warehouſes, which perhaps are their only ſupport, are rendered uſeleſs, or at beſt lay at the will of ſome infamous man in power. Where then is our ſecurity? *The day we pay for that Tea, under the preſent reſtrictions, that very day we become Slaves.* Whatever may be our boaſted liberties, we are Slaves in the moſt extenſive degree. No people are free, when any power can take from them any part of their property without their conſent; much more that people, whoſe whole property lays at the mercy of a foreign edict. Conſider, my countrymen, before you take any meaſures in the caſe, the liberties of America depend on the determination of this late act. We are *now*, tho' reduced by the ſtoppage of commerce, FREEMEN; but remember, and let it ſink deep into our hearts, the day we comply with the ſtricture of that act we are SLAVES. Let this conſideration ſtop you in the career of ſettling this important point. It is the cauſe of the *whole*, let not *a few individuals* pretend to ſettle a point that ſo nearly concerns the whole. Our brethren in Virginia view it in this light; they look upon it as an attack upon the liberties of all the Colonies. For the ſame power, that deſtroys the liberties of one Colony, will deſtroy the whole.

Here ſome may ſtop and ſay, "we do not mean to give up the rights of the Colonies, we doubt not when we have diſcharged the debt of the tea, and paid all officers their demand, his Majeſty and his Privy Council will pity our ſituation, and reſtore our wharffs as uſual."—Dreadful indeed at this time of day! An American's property and liberty are become matters of *indulgence* rather than *right*. It then lays entirely at his Majeſty's and Privy Council's mercy, whether any freeholder ſhall enjoy the ſuffrages of his own eſtate. I hope theſe are not the real ſentiments of theſe people, but only ſlights of confuſed ideas, which *poverty and famine* have raiſed. Such ſubmiſſive ſentiments cannot come from the hearts of friends to American liberties. I muſt aſſert that the act paſſed for blocking up the port of Boſton is a more violent attack upon the liberties of America, than any meaſure before taken by Adminiſtration, and the man, who would comply with the terms of it, deſerves to have his name eraſed from the catalogue of Freemen, and become unworthy the character of an American. We do not pretend to hold our property on the fickle tenure of *Indulgencies of Parliaments*, but on the firm foundation of *Right*; neither can we tamely give our compliance to an Edict, let it come from whence it will, that ſtrikes at an eſſential pier of that foundation.—But I will give full ſcope to this laſt argument; they doubt not his Majeſty will pity our ſituation, and reſtore our wharffs, &c." From whence have they received theſe ſtrong hopes? I augur we ſhall find it a much more difficult caſe to get our wharffs reſtored by a ſpeedy compliance, than our ſtanding out in oppoſition. We cannot put our truſt in Princes, neither in any ſon of man. It is hard truſting to ſome ruling men, and heaving ourſelves entirely on their mercy; before *we have ſome certainty, we muſt doubt it.* If meaſures are purſued correſpondent with their declared ſentiments, we have great reaſon to doubt it. A certain noble Lord I cannot think would act ſo inconſiſtent with his own ſentiments, as to give up the darling point of chaſtiſing a number of men, by rendering their property uſeleſs, when it is in his power ſo to do. For remember you heave yourſelves on the mercy of thoſe, who made this Act, and all you now aſk are matters of *indulgence*. Pleaſe not yourſelves with ſuch chimeras. When the rights of Americans hang on the friendly will of men now in power, *farewel American liberty.* Let us examine the tranſactions of late years, and ſee if we can find any one action that will juſtify our favourable ſurmiſes. Grenville, fluſh'd with the expectation of a large revenue from America, brought forward the Stamp-act--America *united* to oppoſe it, and it was repealed. Immediately they paſſed a declaratory Act, whoſe intent needs no comments. About 12 months after came out the Revenue Act, and to this day continues in force. Petitions after Petitions were ſent, but, far from granting a favourable ear, they were treated with contempt. Troops and Navies have been ſent to force us into a compliance, every art has been uſed to intimidate us. Every one who is acquainted with the late tranſactions, muſt be convinced of a *ſettled plan to enſlave this country.* What expectance then can we have on thoſe, who have endeavoured to effect this plan? nothing I doubt but a fearful looking for of judgment. A ſpeedy compliance with this Act ſeems parallel to the caſe with Samſon and the Philiſtines, who, after the enticing Delilah, had found were his ſtrength lay, and clipt him of his lock, came upon him, bound the poor man neck and heels, and ſent him to priſon.—So when a certain noble Lord has found out how nearly affected we are with this plan, he will plume himſelf on our ready compliance, perhaps reduce us to the condition of priſoners, and draw new terms of reconciliation; conſtruing in their greateſt latitude the import of ſeveral clauſes in the Act. *Blocking up our harbour will ever be a rod ſuſpended in the Britiſh Commons, to chaſtize whatever oppoſition the Maſſachuſetts, or any other Province or Colony, may make to Parliamentary meaſures.* Therefore, my countrymen, be not buoyed up with falſe notions, be not ſpeedy in your doings, but wait patiently until we can hear from the other Colonies, and I doubt not we ſhall come into determinations effectually to fruſtrate this late Act. Be not terrified with the bugbear of your enemies, about troops being quartered in your houſes, but convince the world, that Americans fear nothing but ſlavery.

A BOSTONIAN.

BOSTON, June 30.

Province of the Maſſachuſetts-Bay.

BY THE GOVERNOR,

A PROCLAMATION for diſcouraging certain ILLEGAL COMBINATIONS.

WHEREAS certain perſons, calling themſelves a Committee of Correſpondence for the town of Boſton, have lately preſumed to make, or cauſe to be made, a certain unlawful inſtrument, purporting to be a *ſolemn league and covenant*, intended to be ſigned by the inhabitants of this province, whereby they are moſt ſolemnly to covenant and engage to ſuſpend all commercial intercourſe with the iſland of Great-Britain, until certain acts of the Britiſh Parliament ſhall be repealed: And whereas printed copies of the ſaid unlawful inſtrument have been tranſmitted, by the aforeſaid Committee of Correſpondence, ſo called, to the ſeveral towns in this province, accompanied with a ſcandalous, traiterous, and ſeditious letter, calculated to inflame the minds of the people, to diſturb them with ill-grounded fears and jealouſies, and to excite them to enter into an unwarrantable, hoſtile, and traiterous combination, to diſtreſs the Britiſh nation, by interrupting, obſtructing, and deſtroying her trade with the colonies, contrary to their allegiance due to the King, and to the form and effect of divers ſtatutes made for ſecuring, encouraging, protecting, and regulating the ſaid trade, and deſtructive of the lawful authority of the Britiſh Parliament, and of the peace, good order, and ſafety of the community. And whereas the inhabitants of this province, not duly conſidering the high criminality, and dangerous conſequences to themſelves, of ſuch alarming and unprecedented combinations, may incautiouſly be tempted to join in the aforeſaid unlawful league and covenant, and thereby expoſe themſelves to the fatal conſequences of being conſidered as the declared and open enemies of the King, Parliament, and kingdom of Great-Britain.

In obſervance therefore of my duty to the King, in tenderneſs to the inhabitants of this province, and to the end that none who may hereafter engage in ſuch dangerous combinations may plead, in excuſe of their conduct, that they were ignorant of the crime in which they were involving themſelves, I have thought fit to iſſue this proclamation, hereby earneſtly cautioning all perſons whatſoever within this province againſt ſigning the aforeſaid, or a ſimilar covenant, or in any manner entering into, or being concerned in ſuch unlawful, hoſtile, and traiterous combinations, as they would avoid the pains and penalties due to ſuch aggravated and dangerous offences.

And I do hereby ſtrictly enjoin and command all magiſtrates, and other officers, within the ſeveral counties in this province, that they take effectual care to apprehend and ſecure for trial all and every perſon, who may hereafter preſume to publiſh, or offer to others to be ſigned, or ſhall themſelves ſign the aforeſaid, or a ſimilar covenant, or be in any wiſe aiding, abetting, adviſing, or aſſiſting therein.

And the reſpective ſheriffs of the ſeveral counties within this province, are hereby required to cauſe this proclamation forthwith to be poſted up, in ſome public place in each town, within their reſpective diſtricts.

GIVEN under my hand at Salem, the 29th day of June, 1774, in the fourteenth year of his Majeſty's reign.

THOMAS GAGE.

By his Excellency's Command,
THOMAS FLUCKER, *Secretary.*

GOD Save the KING.

[*Query, Whether this proclamation will meet with more reſpect than that of his Majeſty did lately in London, offering a reward for apprehending a man, who had made himſelf obnoxious to Adminiſtration? On this proclamation, the man was taken up and carried before a Magiſtrate, who releaſed him—the proclamation being in itſelf illegal—and the perſon who acted upon it was proſecuted.*]

NEW-YORK, JULY 7.

At a numerous meeting of the inhabitants of the city of New-York, convened in the Fields, by public advertiſement, on Wedneſday, the 6th of July, 1774.

Mr. ALEXANDER M'DOUGAL, Chairman.

THE buſineſs of the meeting being fully explained by the Chairman, and the dangerous tendency of the numerous and vile arts uſed by the enemies of America, to divide and diſtract her councils, as well as the miſrepreſentations of the virtuous intentions of the citizens of this metropolis, in this intereſting and alarming ſtate of the liberties of America, the following reſolutions were twice read, and the queſtion being ſeparately put on each of them, they were paſſed without one diſſentient.

1. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the ſtatute, commonly called the Boſton Port Act, is oppreſſive to the inhabitants of that town, unconſtitutional in its principles, and dangerous to the liberties of Britiſh America; and that, therefore, we conſider our brethren at Boſton as now ſuffering in the common cauſe of theſe Colonies.

2. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That any attack or attempt to abridge the liberties, or invade the conſtitution of any of our ſiſter Colonies, is mediately an attack upon the liberties and conſtitution of all the Britiſh Colonies.

3. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the ſhutting up of any of the ports in America, with intent to exact from Americans a ſubmiſſion to parliamentary taxations, or extort a reparation of private injuries, is highly unconſtitutional, and ſubverſive of the commercial rights of the inhabitants of this continent.

4. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that if the principal Colonies on this continent ſhall come into a joint reſolution, to ſtop all importation from, and exportation to Great-Britain, till the act of Parliament for blocking up the harbour of Boſton be repealed, the ſame will prove the ſalvation of North-America and her liberties, and that, on the other hand, if they continue their exports and imports, there is great reaſon to fear that fraud, power, and the moſt odious oppreſſion, will riſe triumphant over right, juſtice, ſocial happineſs and freedom: Therefore,

5. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the Deputies who ſhall repreſent this Colony in the Congreſs of American Deputies, to be held at Philadelphia, about the firſt of September next, are hereby inſtructed, empowered, and directed to engage with a majority of the principal Colonies, to agree for this city upon a non-importation from Great-Britain of all goods, wares and merchandizes, until the act for blocking up the harbour of Boſton be repealed, and American grievances be redreſſed; and alſo to agree to all ſuch other meaſures as the Congreſs ſhall, in their wiſdom, judge advancive of theſe great objects, and a general ſecurity of the rights and privileges of America.

6. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That this meeting will abide by, obey and obſerve all ſuch reſolutions, determinations and meaſures, which the Congreſs aforeſaid ſhall come into, and direct or recommend to be done, for obtaining and ſecuring the important ends mentioned in the foregoing reſolutions. And that an engagement to this effect be immediately entered into and ſent to the Congreſs, to evince to them our readineſs and determination to co-operate with our Siſter Colonies, for the relief of our diſtreſſed brethren of Boſton, as well as for the ſecurity of our common rights and privileges.

7. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That it is the opinion of this meeting, that it would be proper for every county in the Colony, without delay, to ſend two Deputies, choſen by the people, or from the Committees, choſen by them in each county, to hold, in conjunction with Deputies for this city and county, a convention for the Colony (on a day to be appointed) in order to elect a proper number of Deputies, to repreſent the Colony in the general Congreſs: But that, if the counties ſhall conceive this mode impracticable or inexpedient, they be requeſted to give their approbation to the Deputies who ſhall be choſen for this city and county, to repreſent the Colony in Congreſs.

8. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That a ſubſcription ſhould immediately be ſet on foot for the relief of ſuch poor inhabitants of Boſton, as are or may be deprived of the means of ſubſiſtance, by the operation of the Act of Parliament for ſtopping up the Port of Boſton. The money which ſhall ariſe from ſuch ſubſcription to be laid out, as the City Committee of Correſpondence ſhall think will beſt anſwer the end propoſed.

9. RESOLVED, *nem. con.* That the City Committee of Correſpondence be, and they are hereby inſtructed to uſe their utmoſt endeavours to carry theſe reſolutions into execution.

ORDERED, That theſe reſolutions be printed in the public News-papers of this city, and tranſmitted to the different counties in this Colony, and to the Committees of Correſpondence for the neighbouring Colonies.

We have the melancholy news from Boſton, that the Hon. John Hancock, Eſq; lay paſt all hopes of recovery.

At a very full meeting of the inhabitants of Boſton on the 20th of June, an attempt was made to diſcredit the proceedings of the Committee of Correſpondence, by paſſing ſome cenſure upon it, and voting its diſſolution. The queſtions for the purpoſe were fairly and deliberately propoſed, but each paſſed in the negative by a vaſt majority, and by the ſame majority the Committee received the thanks of the town for their conduct, and were deſired to continue the ſame important ſervice to their country.